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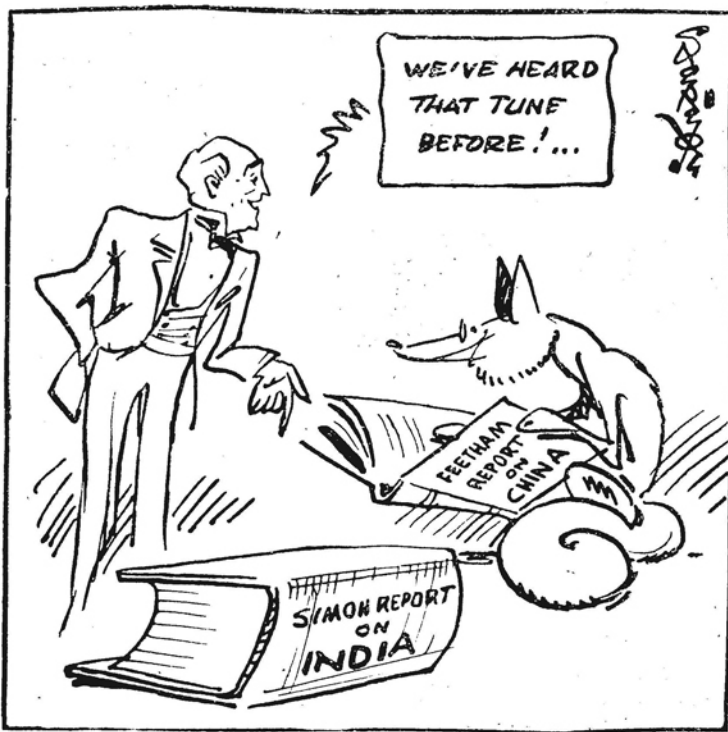
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A QUESTION OF REPORTS

BY SAPA JOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Peace Rupture

Mr. Eugene Chen, Mr. Sun Fo, Mr. Li Wen-fan and General Chen Chi-tang left Canton for Hongkong on Tuesday week. This indicated a rift in lute down south. The local Kuomintang apparently has refused to endorse the undertakings entered into by the peace delegation from Canton when in Shanghai. Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. C. Wu left for the South last week in order, it is believed, to restore peace and amity. This all suggests that the process of reconciliation between Canton and Nanking is likely to be retarded still further. If Canton cannot secure unanimity in its own ranks, the prospects of making a satisfactory agreement with the Nanking folk must be obscure. The tragedy of the whole senseless story haggling, bickering and hesitating is plain. China is faced with a crisis which is turning on her the world's limelight. It perhaps is not so serious as her own internal crisis which is grimly reflected in the recent catastrophic falls in domestic bonds. Two main essentials for handling such a dual problem are obvious. There should be a sinking of all party differences in order to create and rally round a national government. There should be an earnest sense of discipline ready to respond unquestioningly to the Government lead. Yet Canton is divided over the means suggested for ending the division of North from South, out-of-hand students are allowed to "jump" the Government railways in order to take a free ride to Nanking where they propose to give orders to the Generalissimo and boycotters are permitted to break the law, so, undermining the position of China's representative at the League of Nations.

A Magic Formula

Reference in the messages from Paris to the hope that the Council of the League will be able by a magic formula to dispose of the Manchurian problem in time for members to leave at the week-end will be read here with an uneasy feeling. They seem to overlook the difficulties in the way of reconciling what still are very conflicting views on the subject. Indeed the indications already given by the new Foreign Minister at Nanking of China's

attitude are by no means flattering to the seekers after expedition. Those who expect the League to produce magic formulas at a moment's notice are just as unreasonable as those who, on the one hand deride the League for its ineffectiveness and its alleged ignorance of Far Eastern conditions, and, on the other, expect it to perform some feat of prestidigitation which will suddenly impose the *status quo* on Manchuria. The League may meekly observe at this moment that it did not invite the Sino-Japanese crisis, that it had no option but to deal with China's legally established right of appeal and that it has means—and used them—for making itself acquainted with the main features of the problem. It cannot fail to recognise that it has been presented with a very intricate puzzle and that its own reputation—perhaps its very existence—is at stake. It is not lacking in memories well-versed in world affairs. Whether the wisdom this emanated will be equal to the test has yet to be finally determined. Common decency suggests that it should be given a fair chance.

Nanking's Consulate

The decision to put British interests in the local sense at Nanking in charge of a Consul instead of a Consul-General gives Hankow a very distinguished addition to its consular group in the person of Sir Meyrick Hewlett. It effects economy. It does more: it removes the difficulty created by the permanent presence in Nanking of a senior representative of the British Legation side by side with a Consul-General. Mr. Maurice Ingram's residence in Nanking does much to remove the objections to the British Government's retention of the Legation at Peking. Recent happenings, perhaps, have tended to justify that retention—for some time longer at all events—even if material considerations of expenditure did not also have weight. It is, however, important that there should be no lack of liaison between the recognised Government of China and the British Minister. Mr. Ingram, for some months, with the exception of a period during which he was on leave, has performed that duty admirably. The new arrange-

Anglo-Chinese Co-operation

If ever the history of the struggle against lawless elements on the coast and river banks of China is written, one of the most impressive chapters will be that dealing with co-operation between the British Navy and the Chinese land forces. Such an instance has just come to public notice in connection with the piracy of the str. Hanyang, on this occasion Chinese troops being landed in the vicinity of Namoa Island by the British destroyer *Sterling*. Apparently useful results have been achieved, as not only has loot been recovered but a number of suspects taken into custody. It happens that when combined operations of this sort take place, the Navy is in the habit of living up to its reputation as a very silent service, and accordingly little has been heard about the many other instances of a similar nature which have taken place. Nevertheless they have been numerous. For a spell three or four years ago it was the rule rather than the exception for merchant ships plying the Yangtze to be fired on by bandits on the banks. Speedy retaliation by gunboats effected a certain amount of good, but the ramshackle nature of the bandits' ordnance seemed to save it from destruction by shell-fire, and the cannons in use—often ancient muzzle loaders—could be tied together with bits of string and brought into action again. In the circumstances, arrangements were time and again made with local commanders for joint action, and the liaison achieved by the frequent presence of Chinese army officers on British gunboats brought about excellent results. At least one admiral on the retired list could contribute in the most interesting manner to this page of history.

The Caledonian Ball

Has the Caledonian Ball on any previous occasion been held in the French Concession? If it has, it has probably been forgotten by the vast majority of the residents while the probability is that it never was so held. Sir Pelham Warren on retiring from the position of Consul-General here, recollected his first Caledonian Ball, this being held in the Shanghai

Club. Only twenty ladies were present, and unable to obtain dances, most of the young men spent the night climbing the lamp posts on the Bund. Somewhere about the 'nineties the ball appears to have outgrown the capacity of the Club, but an easy way was found out of the difficulty. A godown behind where the P. & O. offices now stand was turned into the dance hall, and a covered passage way was arranged from there to a back entrance of the Club, in the dining room of which supper took place with its attendant haggis. Of course the Town Hall subsequently saw the glories of this and other functions extend over many years, while among guests the principal topics of conversation seemed to be the heavy state of the floor and the terrible drafts. Both these drawbacks were remedied in time, and then the Town Hall as such became no more. Since then the Majestic has been utilized and now the Cercle Sportif where it is to be hoped the glory of St. Andrew will be as fully maintained as ever in the past.

Unromantic Stowaways

The days of romance where stowaways are concerned seems definitely at an end, as the following semi-official news item from Honolulu suggests:

Hawaii's traditional open-armed welcome for all newcomers is to be denied to job-hunting stowaways according to a strict policy voiced by business leaders here.

News of the Islands' comparative freedom from the current depression has been attracting several penniless adventurers in search of employment. Hawaiian hospitality, though, cannot be stretched to the point of glad-handing those who are bringing their depression to the Islands, local leaders point out. A strict adherence to the only fair policy of giving employment preference to natives and local residents, they say, leaves the marine "hitch hikers" stranded "on the beach."

When in previous generations fellows ran off from school and stowed away on a sailing ship because their parents would not let them go to sea, a certain glamour attached to them, perhaps mistakenly. Your stowaway to-day, however, seems generally some hard bitten citizen of the world whose love of the sea is tempered by the sort of treatment he receives while upon it. It is suggested that those who go to Hawaii are genuinely in search of jobs in that favoured island group, whereas elsewhere it has been noted that such enthusiasm for work is not a prominent feature of the case.

Golf on the Race Course

The announcement is made that those using the Public Recreation Ground for golf will in future be called upon to contribute to the Recreation Fund by the purchase of daily, weekly or monthly season tickets. There can be no hardship in this, and in view of all the improvements effected in recent years, especially as regards the putting greens, a charge is fully justified. As a matter of fact, such a charge was being thought about in certain golfing circles as far back as ten years ago, and it is a pity that it was not then enforced. The main idea in these discussions was that the revenue accruing from the Race Course would go a long way towards providing a Municipal course elsewhere, while the contribution this revenue could make to the purchase price of a park with a new golf course would be negligible, it would go a fair way towards paying the interest. Such a calculation was based on the revenue of public courses at home and especially putting courses at summer resorts where judiciously arranged competitions have in recent years proved such an attraction as to turn these into veritable gold mines. As the original home of golf in Shanghai, the Public Recreation Ground can look with pride upon such of its offshoots as Hongkew, Kiangnan, Hungjao and Seekingjao. The opening of Hongkew brought a new race of golfers to light in Shanghai, while the other courses absorbed the steadily growing number which had its nucleus in the Shanghai Golf Club. Others of the public are now keen devotees of the game on the Race Course, and there is no reason why they in their turn should not take a hand in providing additional facilities. These will be needed as soon as they are available.

CHINESE POLITICS

SITUATION MORE HOPEFUL

Japanese Troops Withdraw to Railway Zone: Neutral Area in Manchuria

Nanking, Nov. 23.

The Nanking Foreign Office has instructed Dr. Alfred Sze, Chief of the Chinese Delegation at the Council of the League of Nations, to present a formal proposal to the Council which may form the basis for a settlement of the present dispute between China and Japan. It contains three main points:—

1. that the League must adopt immediately effective measures to cause a cessation of aggressive acts on the part of the Japanese forces.
2. that dating from the adoption by the League of this new proposal the Japanese troops shall be completely withdrawn into the South Manchuria Railway zone within a fortnight.
3. that the withdrawal of the Japanese troops shall be supervised by neutral representatives.

Dr. Alfred Sze was also instructed to call the attention of the League to the fact that if the League resolutions adopted at previous sessions continue to be ignored and the League proceeds with the organisation of a neutral commission to Manchuria the nature of which is incompatible with the principles embodied in the previous resolutions, the Japanese forces will continue their aggressive activities without any fear of League intervention or public opinion and the Chinese Government will then be compelled to take measures for self-defence. He is requested to point out that the Chinese Government is really struggling in the interests of the League, that the very existence of the League is at stake and that China's efforts to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the crisis are based on the fact that she is a loyal member of the League as well as that she is fighting for her own national interests.—Reuter.

Council Works on Resolution

Paris, Nov. 23.

The Council of the League set to work in real earnest this morning to produce a magic formula to end the Manchuria crisis. Till late in the night the secretariat was busy drafting the terms of the resolution regarding the despatch of a commission of neutral observers to Manchuria.

The text of the resolution provides, first of all, for the evacuation of the Japanese troops into the railway zone as soon as possible. It is framed practically in the words of the resolution passed by the Council at Geneva on September 30.

The resolution suggests the appointment of a commission of three, with Chinese and Japanese coadjutors, to proceed to investigate the whole position affecting relations between China and Japan. The wording is left sufficiently vague to have the widest general meaning.

It is added that the commission should in no way interfere with direct Sino-Japanese negotiations or exercise any control over the movements of Japanese troops or interfere to consult their respective governments.—Reuter.

Basis for Settlement

Nanking Nov. 24.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China's newly appointed Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, to-day established temporary headquarters at the Bridge House Hotel in Nanking. After a conference with General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Chinese National Government at Nanking, Dr. Koo told the United Press that as yet he has not decided when he will formally assume office as the head of the Waichiao.

Almost hourly Dr. Koo is in contact with General Chiang Kai-shek regarding the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

To-day Dr. W. W. Yen, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States, arrived in Nanking from Tientsin. He is to confer with Dr. Koo and General Chiang Kai-shek and he is to participate in the deliberations of the National Crisis Council, which was created by the just-adjourned Fourth National Kuomintang Congress. Dr. Yen is to leave for Washington in the near future.

Interviewed by the Press after he had conferred with the Generalissimo Dr. Koo said that because General Chiang Kai-shek had persistently urged him to do so he had accepted the portfolio as Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs as a duty toward his country and pending the return

of Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister to London. Dr. Sze, the Chief of the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations, was appointed Foreign Minister after the resignation of Dr. C. T. Wang and although he declined to accept the appointment the Nanking Government has not abandoned hope that his attitude will change.

"The proposal of the Council of the League of Nations to send a commission of inquiry to Manchuria without definite guarantees, including the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese territory and the completion of the Japanese evacuation within the shortest possible and definitely fixed period, will not be acceptable to China," Dr. Koo said in a statement to the United Press.

"The situation in Manchuria is so grave that it requires a more prompt and effective solution. An inquiry into actual conditions is desirable but to allow Japanese troops to remain in occupation of Chinese territory in the meantime will be tantamount to the consent by the League of Nations of the Japanese acts of aggression. For delay in evacuation will merely enable Japan to consolidate her position in Manchuria and continue to endanger the peace of the Far East.

"Fresh complications are certain to arise under the manipulations of Japanese troops in Manchuria and it will be even more difficult to arrange a settlement later.

"If the League of Nations believed and decided on September 30 and October 24 when only part of Manchuria was occupied that Japan should withdraw her troops and complete the withdrawal within a fixed period, how much greater is the reason for insisting now upon withdrawal and fixing the shortest period for the completion of the evacuation when practically the whole of Manchuria is under occupation?"

"The first mission of the League of Nations is to uphold the cause of peace," Dr. Koo said in his statement to the United Press. "Japan is virtually making war on China in Manchuria—for it is war in every respect except in name—without any pretext or warning. She has clearly violated her solemn obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations. Japan is under the obligation not to resort to war of the sort she is now waging against China.

"Should not the League of Nations, then, uphold the sanctity of its Covenant and fulfill the primary purpose of its existence by proceeding to apply the economic sanctions provided in Article XVI of the Covenant?"

"If the League of Nations is to be true to its trust and keep unshattered the confidence of the world in its future it should employ every means within the scope of the Covenant to bring about the evacuation of Japanese troops from Chinese territory and ensure the completion of the evacuation within a proscribed period. These should be considered as first conditions to any proposition for a settlement.

"The task of the Council of the League of Nations may be difficult but the issue is clear and it should not be side-tracked.

"The forcible occupation of Manchuria by Japanese troops to be condoned or condemned?" asked Dr. Koo. "If it is wrong because it is a violation of the Covenant the League of Nations must insist upon its immediate termination.

"In our struggle to uphold the cause of peace and justice we welcome the co-operation of the United States of America with the League of Nations. The principles of the Kellogg-Briand Anti-War Pact and the Nine Power Treaty, which have been solemnly disregarded by Japan in Manchuria, should be vindicated promptly by calling upon Japan to evacuate completely Chinese territory within the shortest, definitely fixed period.

"I am firmly of the opinion that in view of the vital issues involved in the Manchurian situation America and the League of Nations, standing on a common footing, should jointly seek a comprehensive solution to definitely remove the danger to peace and to uphold the sanctity of international agreements.

"To help attain these objects China, for her part, is submitting a concrete proposal to the Council of the League of Nations or her consideration. I believe that it will be found acceptable as a basis for

a settlement because it contains all of the essential elements for a fair arrangement for the present and provides a practical method for solving outstanding questions in the future," said Dr. Koo as he concluded his statement.—United Press.

A Severe Test

London, Nov. 24.

Every phase of the Manchurian situation and the efforts which the Council are making in Paris are being followed with the closest attention in this country.

Referring to the severe test which the problem has imposed on the League, Sir Arthur Salter, the eminent economist, speaking last night, urged that the essential point was that hostilities should cease and that the League should have the opportunity of forming and expressing its opinion on the question. A settlement, he said, should be reached by pacific means and not imposed at the point of a sword. It might be that matters in dispute would have to be deferred for some time, until Manchuria, apart from the railway zone, had been evacuated by Japanese troops. It was very undesirable that there should be any hectoring or school-mastering attitude towards either side, but the League should mobilize all the moral forces of the world so that the essential point—cessation of hostilities—might be secured. Much more, he added, was at stake than the local dispute between China and Japan. It was not only the mechanism of the League that was at stake but also the world's peace machinery, including the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact.—Wireless through Reuter.

Petition in America

Washington, Nov. 24.

Representatives of 41 peace organizations met here to-day and adopted a resolution calling upon President Hoover to request the 72nd Congress, which sits next month, to enact legislation providing for an embargo upon the shipment of arms and ammunition to China and Japan for the duration of the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

The peace advocates also requested the President to personally declare that loans to China and Japan at this time would be against the public policy.—United Press.

British Observers in Manchuria

Peking, Nov. 24.

There are now four British observers watching the course of affairs in Manchuria. They are Col. G. Badham-Thornhill D.S.O., the military attaché to the British Legation in Peking, Captain Lovat Fraser, and Mr. G. S. Moss and Mr. R. H. Scott, Consular officers. Col. Badham-Thornhill is due at Chinchow to-day.—Reuter.

Commons and Solution

London, Nov. 24.

Since the occupation of Tsitsihar by the Japanese forces no further fighting had occurred, declared Captain Anthony Eden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the House of Commons to-day.

The Council of the League of Nations, he added, had been in session for over a week and was using its best endeavours to find the basis of a solution of the Sino-Japanese dispute.

Mr. George Lansbury, the Labour member for Bow and Bromley, who was formerly First Commissioner of Works, proposed that the members of the League should refrain from supplying munitions to the disputants.

In reply, Captain Eden said he did not think the suggestion would assist the negotiations.

Mr. Lansbury asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to inform Sir John Simon that there was a very strong feeling in Britain that it would be grotesque if the members of the Council, who were pledged against war, should assist in the carrying on of a war between two members of the League by supplying them with munitions.

Captain Eden promised to convey Mr. Lansbury's representations to Sir John Simon, who is now in Paris attending the meetings of the Council on behalf of the British Government.

Several Conservatives protested against countries which had not paid their contributions to the League having the same rights as States which paid their contributions regularly.

Captain Eden replied that the States concerned were taking steps to reduce their obligations. The question of their voting rights was for the League Council to decide and he therefore urged that things had better be left as they were.

Nov. 25.

The House of Commons presented an animated scene at question-time to-day, when the subject of Manchuria came up for discussion.

Sir John Simon, rising for the first time as Foreign Secretary, was greeted with cheers.

Mr. A. Bevan, Labour member for Ebbw Vale, asked whether the Government approved the Japanese proposal for a commission of enquiry for Manchuria.

Sir John Simon said that the Japanese delegate, on November 21, proposed that the League Council should send a commission of inquiry to Manchuria and China generally. It was to be understood that the commission would not intervene in direct negotiations between the two Powers, or attempt to interfere in the movement of troops on either side. The Chinese delegate replied that he was unable to commit himself to accept the commission until he knew further details.

The idea of a commission, said the Foreign Secretary, had generally been welcomed by other members of the Council, including the British, and it was being carefully studied by the Council. The British Government was co-operating to the fullest extent with the other members of the Council in order to bring the contending parties together in an effort to reach an agreed solution.

Mr. Bevan enquired: "Is not the failure of the League to declare against Japan dealing a very deadly blow to the prestige of the League?"

Sir John Simon replied that the action of the Council, like the action of any other impartial body, must proceed on the basis of hearing both sides. He hoped it was too early to say that the action of the League would fail.

Mr. Bevan then asked: "Is not Japan taking hostile action in Manchuria, occupying a whole province while simultaneously suggesting a commission of inquiry?"

Major C. R. Atlee, Labour member for Limehouse, said: "This is a very important matter. Is not the League waiving its position as regards the Covenant?"

Sir John Simon, in reply, said he agreed that it was a very important matter. The one thing being considered in Paris, he declared, was a proper form of resolution to safeguard the position of the League.

Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labour Party, said that Japan and China were still fighting and that Japan was effectively controlling Manchuria. He asked if Sir John Simon, on behalf of Britain, could do something to inform Japan of the feeling in Britain on the matter.

The Foreign Secretary, replying, said he was quite satisfied that the best influence would be exerted by the joint and, if possible, by the unanimous action of the Powers represented on the Council.

Sir John Simon said he was not aware of any damage to British property or persons as the result of the disturbed conditions in Manchuria. No special steps had been found necessary, he declared, but the situation was being watched and any practical action would be taken, if necessary.

He added that the principle of the "open door" for international trade in Manchuria was safeguarded by the Nine Power Washington Treaty, to which the British Government attached the greatest importance.

Later, on the motion for the adjournment of the House, Mr. George Lansbury raised the question of Manchuria and referred to the "serious decision of Japan to insist on direct Sino-Japanese negotiations, which means denying the right of the League Council to deal with the substance of the dispute."

If the League did not maintain its principles, continued Mr. Lansbury, Japan would be able to do in Manchuria what she had done in Korea and he was of the opinion that, in this event, the prestige of the League would be considerably lowered.

If the League did not prevail, Japanese military imperialism would receive a tremendous advantage, said Mr. Lansbury. If Japan succeeded in settling the dispute by military methods, it would probably be impossible to persuade the world that this method should not be adopted in every serious dispute. He did not urge that the moment had arisen for sanctions, but he thought that Article XV of the Covenant, providing for adherence to the Council's decisions, should be applied. He hoped that Sir John Simon would inform China and Japan that Britain wanted to remain friends, but that the fighting in Manchuria must be stopped even if it was found impossible to withdraw the Japanese troops.

Great Britain, he declared, ought to tell whichever Government refused to honour the League Covenant that the same relations as existed before could not be continued. Sir John Simon paid a tribute to Mr. Lansbury's restraint in dealing

with the matter. He entirely agreed with Mr. Lansbury that the League stood for the principle that, whatever the merits of a case, nations should submit their disputes for a peaceful solution.

When he saw Mr. Briand in Paris, the Foreign Secretary continued, great care was taken in their private discussions, in the absence of the Chinese representative, that nothing whatever was said that would reflect on China. The same principle was observed in the absence of the Japanese representative.

There was very considerable dispute, he said, about the facts of the situation in Manchuria; hence the need for an international instrument to ascertain them.

Lansbury then asked the members of the House to refrain from further debate and wished Sir John Simon "God-speed" to Paris.—Reuter.

Resort to Sanctions Requested

Nanking, Nov. 25.

The "Central Daily News" publishes a statement by an official spokesman of the Government, urging the Council of the League of Nations to invoke Article XVI of the Covenant, which provides for sanctions against members deemed to have committed an act of war.

The statement is as follows:—"Dr. Alfred Sze has been instructed to draw the attention of the League to the fact that, in accordance with the Covenant, the Council should adopt concrete measures for stopping the Japanese aggression in Manchuria.

"Japan violates Article X, providing for the respect of territorial Sovereignty, Article XII, providing that disputes should be submitted to arbitration; Article XIII, providing that members of the League must not resort to war measures; and Article XV, providing adherence to the Council's decisions.

"Japan never once adopted peaceful methods since September 18, but she continues to use force. The Covenant clearly states that any member who violates Articles XII, XIII, or XV, is at war with the other members, and suggests the exertion of economic pressure. Since Japan has violated all three articles the Chinese Government naturally expects the League to invoke Article XVI, otherwise the world will doubt the usefulness of the League, and the machinery for preserving world peace fall to pieces. Since the Japanese occupation of Mukden the Chinese Government and people have had the fullest faith that the League would uphold the Covenant in a time of grave world crisis, although China has suffered unprecedented sacrifices and hardships.

"During the past sixty days the action of the Chinese Government and people has been entirely in accordance with the principles of the League. On the other hand, the deliberate intention of the Japanese is to destroy the very foundation of the League as machinery for preserving world peace. This grows more obvious each day.

"The only course for the League to take is to invoke Article XVI. But the Council is reported to be still seeking a compromise formula.

"China fully sympathises with the very difficult position of the League, but she wishes to call the attention of the League to its sacred duties. The League must adopt immediate, effective measures to ensure a peaceful settlement, otherwise China will be compelled to take the only course left, which is to invoke Article XVI."—Reuter.

Neutral Zone Proposed

Paris, Nov. 25.

A proposal to establish a neutral zone in the Chinchow district is made in a message from Dr. Alfred Sze, the chief Chinese delegate, published by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations this afternoon.

Dr. Sze said:—"The most urgent and positive information just received from my Government indicates that, in spite of Japanese assurances to the contrary, the Japanese army is converging on Chinchow.

"A serious conflict between the Chinese and Japanese forces, therefore, impends, which China earnestly wishes to avoid, and it would seem to be preventable only if the Council, without delay, interposes some decisive action.

"The Chinese Government asks the Council immediately to take steps to establish a neutral zone between the present stations of the Chinese and Japanese forces, such zone to be occupied by British, French, Italian, and other neutral detachments under the authority of the Council. China will then, if requested by the Council, in the

Interests of peace withdraw her forces to behind the Great Wall."

M. Briand's Warning

The Council of the League of Nations, with the exception of the Chinese and Japanese delegates, this evening adopted a resolution concerning the despatch of a League commission to Manchuria. Subsequently M. Briand, President of the Council, telegraphed to the Chinese and Japanese governments calling on them to observe a complete cessation of hostilities.

The Council met at 5.10 this evening. For the first time since the outbreak of the Manchurian crisis it assembled in really secret conclave. Secretaries, experts and everybody not actually a delegate was rigorously excluded. This was obviously in order to consider the Chinese proposals in absolute privacy.

The Council discussed at length a Chinese communication to the League which asks that police and troops should be sent to Chinchow, where the situation is grave. The Council decided that observers might be sent individually by the different States, but that they should not represent the Council.—Reuter.

U. S. Supports League

Paris, Nov. 25.

The United States stepped decisively into the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria to-day. General Charles G. Dawes, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain, issued a brief announcement declaring that the Washington Government is supporting the Council of the League of Nations in its efforts to settle the grave difficulty in the Far East.

Most of the developments of the Council have been secretly guarded during the past ten days and Dr. Sze's decision to make his Government's reply public represented a change in tactics. The rally of the smaller Powers appeared to be completely favouring China. It is led by M. Potich of Jugoslavia, Foreign Minister Zaleski of Poland, M. Madariaga of Spain, M. Matos of Venezuela and others. Their intention is that the League of Nations must be reminded of its obligations to the smaller nations, which constitute a majority of the membership. The domination of the big Powers is challenged. This results from ten days of apathy which is interpreted as a menace to the weaker states.

M. Briand said that the Chinese response to the League resolution embraces the following seven points:

- 1.—A demand for the cessation of hostilities.
- 2.—A demand for the retreat of Japanese troops.
- 3.—Announcement of China's willingness to give guarantees of security to Japanese in Manchuria.
- 4.—A proposal that China and Japan in collaboration with neutral Powers assure means or guaranteeing the welfare of Japanese in Manchuria and the security of their lives and property.
- 5.—A demand that China and Japan respect the League Covenant, the Nine Power Treaty, and the Kellogg-Briand Pact.
- 6.—The appointment of a commission of inquiry whose mandate will be to supervise the evacuation of Japanese troops from Manchuria and to fix the indemnity China is to collect from Japan for damage done to China by Japanese troops.
- 7.—A proposal that after the evacuation of Japanese troops an international conference of neutral Powers interested in Manchuria be called to regulate finally the issues between Japan and China respecting Manchuria.—United Press.

Japanese Raising War Funds

Tokyo, Nov. 25.

Since the outbreak of the Manchuria incident, many people have sent in contributions towards the fund required for the military operations in Manchuria concerning the Sino-Japanese troubles.

In view of the increasing amount of such contributions and the earnestness of the citizens the Government has decided to accept such contributions. The funds are expected soon to reach a substantial amount since this patriotic movement is spreading throughout the country.—Rengo.

China Accepts

Nanking, Nov. 27.

The Chinese Government, in a communiqué issued by the Foreign Office, formally announced this afternoon that it accepted the decision of the League of Nations regarding the establishment of a neutral zone at Chinchow.

The communiqué stated that the Government had received a Note from the League of Nations signed by M. Briand, the President of the Council, in which the League stated that observers of the principal Powers would be sent to Chinchow.

These observers, it was said, would consult with each other and study the possibility of establishing a neutral zone between the Chinese

and Japanese troops, or instituting any other measures for the purpose of avoiding contact between these troops.

M. Briand, says the communiqué, also suggested that the observers should establish some method of liaison with the commanders of the Chinese and Japanese forces with a view to making the necessary arrangements for a neutral zone.

The League Council further proposed that the commanders of the Chinese and Japanese forces should be authorised by their respective Governments to put themselves into communication with the foreign observers.

In its communiqué issued this afternoon, the Chinese Government states that "adhering to its policy of peace and moderation", it has accepted these proposals of the League and that Dr. Alfred Sze has been instructed to notify the League accordingly.

Instructions have also been telegraphed to the Chinese Commander at Chinchow acquainting him with the decision of the Council and authorising him to communicate with the foreign observers.

The communiqué concludes on an appreciative note and refers to the League's "timely intervention" and to the determination of the League Council that its decisions shall be respected.—Reuter.

Chinese Note on Heilungkiang

The Waichiaopu at Nanking has issued a translation of the Note addressed to Japan on the subject of the situation as it now exists at Heilungkiang.

The Note commences:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Notes Nos. 77 and 78. The Chinese Government has repeatedly protested vigorously against the Japanese hostile activities in Heilungkiang and against Japan's grave responsibility therefor. The Taonan-Angangchi Line is a Chinese railway; the right to make repairs thereto belongs entirely to the Chinese authorities, and Japan has no right whatsoever to interfere. However, the Japanese troops in the present instance have demanded the right to repair the Nonni River bridge, although they had no right so to do. At the same time, a large number of troops was sent across the Nonni River bridge first to Tahsing then to Tangchih, next to Angangchi and finally to Lungkiang (Tsitshihar). The advance was pressed forward energetically and the operations were conducted on an ever greater scale.

The Note proceeds to outline the history of the events leading up to the occupation of Tsitshihar on November 19, and continues:—

"According to latest reports, the Japanese troops at Tsitshihar have been committing numerous outrages including murder and rapine. The pursuit of General Ma's forces was kept up, and Japanese aeroplanes are reported to be conducting bombing raids at Lintien and other cities inflicting heavy casualties on the civilian population. Japan's encroachments upon China's internal administration, her attacks on Chinese troops, her occupation of Chinese cities and bombardment of peaceful population in Heilungkiang constitute flagrant violations on the part of the Japanese Government of

"1. The recognized principles of International Law;

"2. The Covenant of the League of Nations;

"3. The Washington Nine-Power Treaty of 1922;

"4. The Resolutions of the Council of the League of Nations;

"5. The solemn declarations made by the Japanese Government on various occasions.

"Such unlawful acts in Heilungkiang in violation of international law and involving a flagrant breach of faith on the part of Japan, are similar to and far surpass those committed by the Japanese troops in Liaoning and Kirin. It is, therefore, evident beyond doubt that the Japanese Government is willing to incur greater responsibility involved in these acts.

"All the above-mentioned facts are now known to the whole world as well as to the Japanese Government itself, and further explanations by the Chinese Government are unnecessary. However, in the Notes addressed on several occasions to China the Japanese Government has seen fit to distort the facts. In the beginning, the Japanese Government maintained that the Taonan-Angangchi Railway should be regarded as the property of the South Manchuria Railway and that it was quite justified for the repairs to the Nonni River bridge to be undertaken under military protection. Then the Japanese Government declared that General Ma's troops had attacked

the Japanese forces, thus forcing the latter to adopt counter necessary measures. Finally the Japanese Government went so far as to hold the Chinese Government responsible for not stopping General Ma's troops from resisting the Japanese attacks and then the Japanese Government declared that its troops were compelled on November 18 to respond to the Chinese attack. All this as if the Japanese troops never indulged in any offensive operations prior to November 18, and as if the general offensive on the 18th instant resulting in the capture of Tsitshihar was made only after the Japanese troops had been compelled to reply to the Chinese attack!

"When the Japanese Government wilfully distorts the facts but knows only too well the actual situation, it is really attempting to throw that

THE MANCHURIAN MEDLEY

On Page 322 will be found the remainder of the series of signed articles by the Editor of this journal giving further impressions of the Manchurian Medley, as gained by him on his recent tour in that country. The articles will later be published in pamphlet form.

into the eyes of the world in order to camouflage Japan's aggressive activities. Since, however, justice still exists in the world, it will not be difficult for naked truths and palpable untruths to be detected.

"General Ma Chan-shan is Chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, and therefore, it is his duty to protect his territory against the unlawful and aggressive actions of foreign troops—a duty comparable with that of protecting one's property against brigandage and doing one's utmost to remove the menace. The Chinese Government, therefore, holds that General Ma Chan-shan's action in ordering his troops to resist the Japanese attacks is entirely justified. The Chinese Government has every right to appoint, dismiss, reward or punish its officers, and it is absolutely unthinkable that the Japanese Government should pass judgment on Chinese officials through the medium of diplomatic documents. Since the Japanese Government has instructed and permitted General Honjo and his representative Hayashi to commit all sorts of unlawful acts in Chinese territory in violation of international law and international agreements, the Chinese Government is entitled to demand the punishment of General Honjo, the aforesaid Hayashi and other officers of the Japanese Government who have ordered such unlawful acts or failed to check such unlawful acts.

"The most urgent demand of the Chinese Government at the present moment is still the immediate evacuation of Japanese troops from Heilungkiang, Liaoning and Kirin."

Cantonese and Gen. Ma

Canton, Nov. 27.

The defeat of General Ma Chang-hen, chairman of the Heilungkiang provisional government, at the hands of the Japanese forces has further intensified the feelings of the Cantonese against Japan. The students, who are particularly resentful, have raised about \$100,000 for General Ma and hope to raise the total to twice that amount. Girl students appear to be particularly successful in obtaining donations, for with the persistence of their sex they talk prospective contributors, no matter how unwilling they may be, into reaching for their wallets.

General Chang Fah-kuei, commander of the so-called "Ironsides," has requested permission for the despatch of his troops, who are at present in Kuangsi, to Manchuria.

The boycott against Japanese goods continues unabated, as the Canton Customs returns eloquently testify. Since October the Customs revenue has dropped about 20 per cent, owing to the absence of Japanese imports. The decline in revenue is providing the Ministry of Finance with new problems, but it is hoped that other foreign imports will increase sufficiently to keep the returns at their normal level. Japanese firms in Shamen are doing very little business. Public opinion is so strong against Japan that no agitation seems to be necessary to preserve the continuance of the boycott.—Reuter.

Provocation of Russia

Moscow, Nov. 27.

Allegations that Japan is preparing the way for an occupation

of Harbin by a provocative policy against Soviet Russians there, were made by the press here this morning in the course of a vigorous denial of Japanese charges, of a Soviet Russian conspiracy against Japanese officials at Harbin.—Tran-Ocean Kuo Min.

Tientsin the Danger Spot

Tokyo, Nov. 29.

The main danger point is now thought to be Tientsin, but despite the sensational reports reaching the Japanese papers, officials consider that serious developments in North China are unlikely, especially as the arrival of Japanese reinforcements is expected to have a salutary effect and to show the Chinese military authorities that Japan is prepared to stand no nonsense.

The indignation temporarily aroused in Japan by the reports of Col. H. L. Stimson's interview with newspaper representatives has been allayed. Official despatches from Washington denying the alleged damning indictment of Japan by the American Secretary of State has soothed the public feeling. There have been mutual expressions of regret that misquotations gave rise to misunderstandings and although, in some quarters, the fear is still expressed that the Chinese attitude towards Japan may have been stiffened by these unfounded reports and it is generally regarded as a great pity that they gained currency, the whole incident is now considered closed. As a consequence no statement will be issued by the Foreign Office in reply to the charges Col. Stimson was reported to have made.—Reuter.

Japanese Advances Suspended

Nov. 29.

Japanese troops for the past 36 hours have been evacuating Chinese territory in Manchuria and withdrawing into the South Manchuria Railway zone solely to avoid further hostilities with Chinese military forces, the Ministry of War announced here to-day.

General Jiro Minami, the Minister of War, in an official statement issued at the War Office declared that in view of the Chinese proposal that all Chinese troops near Chinchow, the provisional capital of Manchuria, be withdrawn to points west of Shanhaikwan and within the Great Wall of China, advances have been suspended by the Japanese army.

The order checking the Japanese advance and withdrawing Japanese troops into the South Manchuria Railway zone, however, was issued to prevent hostilities of the sort against which M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister and President of the League of Nations Council, had warned.

In explaining the reason for the sudden reversal of Japanese military tactics in Manchuria the War Office warns, however, that should Chinese troops threaten the South Manchuria Railway and create disorders in the future, the Japanese authorities will resort to appropriate military action. It is emphasized that at present the Japanese troops which were advancing in Chinchow have been placed east of the Liaoh river.—United Press.

Chinese Preparations Disproved

Peking, Nov. 29.

A Chinchow message from Generals Mi Chun-lin, Acting Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Government, and Jung Chen, Chief of Staff to the Headquarters for North-eastern Border Defence, reports that the British, American and French military attaches have been visiting Chinchow and inspecting the military movements of the Chinese and Japanese in the Chinchow area. After careful investigation at Chinchow, Kowpangtze and Tahu-shan, the foreign military attaches have succeeded in obtaining the truth about the situation. It is confirmed that the tales spread by the Japanese about hostile preparations of the Chinese at Chinchow are entirely groundless.—Kuo Min.

League Drafting Committee

Paris, Nov. 29.

Sunday notwithstanding, the drafting committee of the Council of the League of Nations met at the Quai d'Orsay at 11.30 o'clock this morning. Mr. Ito, of the Japanese delegation, presented the reply of the Tokyo Government to the resolution which the Council proposes to adopt as a basis for settling the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

The Japanese reply suggests several precautionary modifications. It agrees to instruct military commanders to refrain from further advances and hostilities, but it provides a clause under which Japanese troops may fight in the event they are attacked by bandits.

The British military observer at Tsitshihar, the Heilungkiang provincial capital, reported to the Council that the city is completely under Japanese military control.

The occupation of Tsitshihar is described as orderly but the British military observer says that no Chinese administration is functioning. Most of the Japanese residents have returned. There is no indication of a Japanese military movement northward from Tsitshihar but daily aeroplanes make reconnaissances.—United Press.

Neutral Zone at Chinchow

Peking, Nov. 29.

Under instructions from the Foreign Office in Tokyo, Mr. Yano, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, called on Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang yesterday evening to discuss with him the arrangements for forming a neutral zone between Mukden and Shanhaikuan.

Mr. Yano stated that the Japanese troops in that area were withdrawing to Mukden.

It is understood that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang stated that, subject to the approval of the National Government in Nanking, he was willing to withdraw the Manchurian provincial government and the Chinese troops from Chinchow to Shanhaikwan but as such withdrawal would leave the area at the mercy of the bandits he suggested that patrols of Chinese cavalry be left to assist the local officials to maintain order.—Reuter.

Japan's Firm Stand

Paris, Nov. 29.

The replies from both Chinese and Japanese to M. Briand's suggestion that a neutral zone should be established and that the Chinese and Japanese military commanders should get into touch with the observers of the Powers were published to-day.

China agrees, but Japan declines the interposition of third parties into a dispute which they regard as capable of direct settlement between China and Japan. The wording of the Japanese reply is understood to have caused misgiving among the Council, despite verbal assurances of Mr. Yoshizawa.

The Japanese reply was in the form of a letter signed by Mr. Yoshizawa. The text of this letter is as follows:—

"With reference to my letter of November 27, my Government has informed me that it has examined with great care the proposals submitted by the Council. The policy of Japan, hitherto consistently pursued in the true interests of good relations between China and Japan, has been not to resort, in disputes capable of a direct settlement with China, to the interposition of third parties. It cannot but pursue the same line in the present case. Within these limits it is always prepared very fully to consider any means of avoiding a conflict.

"It is in this spirit that it has welcomed the recent Chinese proposals transmitted to it via the French Ambassador in Tokyo. As you have been certainly informed by the Ambassador, Baron Shidehara, when expressing to the Ambassador the hope which the Japanese Government shares with the French that hostilities will be avoided in the Chinchow district, informed him that if China withdrew her troops entirely from the Chinchow district to Shanhaikuan, and to the west of it, and only maintained an administration including police for the Chinchow district at Shanhaikuan, Japan would be prepared to undertake, in principle, that Japanese troops would not enter the zone thus evacuated, except in an unexpected case of serious urgent circumstances threatening the lives and property of Japanese.

"The Japanese Government simultaneously express readiness to order the competent authorities on the spot to communicate at any moment with the local Chinese authorities regarding the exact determination of the above-mentioned zone and the detailed measures giving effect to this arrangement.

"In these circumstances it is desirable, in the opinion of the Japanese Government, to see how the above-mentioned suggestions will be received."

M. Briand answered the Japanese reply by insisting that in the opinion of the Council the presence of foreign observers would serve a very useful purpose in establishing a neutral zone and preventing collisions between the two parties as well as ensuring the preservation of peace at Chinchow.—Reuter.

Stimson-Shidehara Incident

Washington, Nov. 29.

Official quarters here to-day expressed gratification upon learning that Japan has withdrawn the statement issued by the Tokyo Foreign Office and attacking Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the Secretary of State, for press reports of remarks which he never made.

The incident between Col. Stimson and Baron K. Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, is regarded as

closed in Tokyo. And while no official statement has been issued in Washington, high authorities of the United States also consider that what was a misunderstanding has been closed.—United Press.

Withdrawal Ordered by Emperor

The Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, reporting that the order for the withdrawal of the Japanese army to their original posts along the South Manchurian Railway zone was issued by H. M. the Emperor of Japan.

The Tokyo message reports that, in view of the difficulty of handling the situation aggravated by the Japanese militarists, who, in defiance of international law, despatched soldiers to China and occupied territories, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister, prays the Japanese Emperor to curb the actions of the militarists after pointing out the real import of the situation to the Emperor.

Baron Shidehara warned that should his request be turned down, he would resign and let the militarists deal with the situation. In consequence of this grave representation, the Emperor promised to issue orders to General Minami, Japanese Minister of War, that the Japanese troops in Manchuria should withdraw to their original posts.—Kuo Min.

Permission to Fight Bandits

Officials here express the hope that the question of creating a neutral zone will soon be settled satisfactorily as the result of negotiations now proceeding simultaneously at Paris, Nanking, and Peking.

The intimate question of policing the zone, which appears to be the main stumbling block, could be arranged by Japan agreeing that Chinese troops may enter the neutral area temporarily whenever necessary for the purpose of dealing with bandits.

A similar arrangement already exists in connection with the Japanese leased territory of Kwantung, into which Chinese troops are permitted to enter when chasing bandits who attempt to flee there with purpose of evading capture and punishment for crimes committed outside.—Reuter.

A Misunderstanding

Paris, Nov. 30. Replying to Japan's objections to the establishment of a neutral zone in the vicinity of Chinchow, the provisional capital of Manchuria, M. Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister and President of the League of Nations Council, to-day again urged the Tokyo Government to reconsider.

At length and in detail M. Briand answered last night's letter from Mr. K. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Ambassador to France and the Chief of the Japanese delegation to the League of Nations. He undertook to deal with Japan's objections to "resorting to the intervention of third parties."

"Presumably there is a misunderstanding," M. Briand said. "The measures in question and providing for the establishment of a neutral zone were exceptional measures to be taken rapidly to avoid a conflict in the district of Chinchow and thus prevent the loss of human life. For this reason my colleagues and I regard it as extremely important that the facilities mentioned in my letter of November 26 should be given to the representatives sent to the spot by certain Powers. Moreover, the exceptional measures contemplated may be taken without prejudice to the wider proposals which your Government may wish to submit to the Chinese Government."

"I cannot help thinking that a misunderstanding exists with regard to the bearing of this proposal which does not constitute, as you seem to think, an invitation to resort to the interposition of third parties in a dispute capable to direct settlement between China and Japan."

"I further venture to remind you as regards the particular case with which we are dealing—the danger of encounters between Chinese and Japanese forces in the Chinchow district that the Chinese proposal provided for the creation of a neutral zone which involved the despatch of international detachments to the said zone. For this proposal, which raised difficulties of a practical nature, my colleagues and I substituted a suggestion which again I wish to recommend to your Government," M. Briand said in concluding his letter to Mr. Yoshizawa.—United Press.

Washington Opinion

Washington, Nov. 30. It was authoritatively reiterated here to-day that the United States

Government believes that a solution of the problem of Manchuria rests on direct negotiations between China and Japan.

In this connection it is reported that the Department of State has been greatly encouraged by recent indications that the Manchurian situation is now responding to the conciliatory actions on both sides.—Reuter.

Evacuation in Progress

Mukden, Nov. 30. The evacuation of the Japanese troops to the east bank of the Liao river is nearly complete and Chinese forces are now advancing to occupy the evacuated territory.

This is according to programme, but the Japanese claim that the Chinese are massing in tremendous numbers. An official communiqué just issued states that according to aeroplane observations seven trains, believed to contain troops, passed from Chinchow to Tahanen between noon and 2 o'clock yesterday while in addition 1,200 infantry, 1,000 cavalry, and over 50 pieces of artillery were observed at various points near Tahanen.

Asked how the Japanese viewed these movements, a spokesman of the military headquarters declared that the Japanese would not attack the Chinese in this area unless there were provocative actions.

The question was then put to him whether the Japanese would consider that the present Chinese movements amounted to provocation. The reply was "Not yet."

A sign of the pacification of this area is the announcement by foreign officials of the Peking-Mukden railway that it is hoped to resume through service on the railway to-morrow. The Japanese military headquarters are permitting a train to leave to-day for the purpose of surveying the line and restoring telephone and telegraphic communication between the stations.—Reuter.

Understanding Denied

Peking, Nov. 30. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, in a statement issued this evening, refers to his recent conversation with Mr. Yano, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires.

The statement says:—"Mr. Yano on Saturday evening informally asked my opinion regarding the proposed neutral zone. It is entirely contrary to fact to say that there was any negotiation or any agreement signed, or any understanding arrived at."—Reuter.

Ministers in Conference

Nanking, Nov. 30. The Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, arrived here at seven o'clock this morning. His Excellency immediately asked for an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Wellington Koo received the Japanese Minister this afternoon at the Foreign Office and the two diplomats were still in conference at a late hour this afternoon.

The Foreign Office, in an official statement this afternoon regarding the organisation of a neutral zone in the Chinchow area, states that on the 25th, in view of the concentration of Japanese troops in the vicinity of Chinchow and the fact that the situation in that region was exceedingly grave, Dr. Alfred Sze, the head of the Chinese Delegation to the Council of the League of Nations now sitting in Paris, presented to Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General of the League, a memorandum pointing out the gravity of the situation which had arisen around Chinchow. Dr. Sze suggested the establishment by the Council of a neutral zone and said that if the suggestion was made by the Council China could and would effect the withdrawal of her forces in the Chinchow area to inside the Great Wall.

Simultaneously the British, French, and United States ministers in Nanking were approached by the Chinese Government regarding the idea of a neutral zone and a formula to the following effect was presented to them for the purpose of enabling them to sound their respective governments on the matter. This read as follows:—

"In order to avoid any clash China, as a temporary measure pending a general settlement of the Manchurian question, is prepared, if Japan insists, to withdraw the Chinese troops from Chinchow to Shan-haikuan."

Provided— "Japan gives a guarantee which is satisfactory to Great Britain, France, and America that she will not permit her troops to enter that zone and will leave intact the Chinese civil administration, including the police."

It was made clear at the time that if the three Governments were favourably disposed towards the above suggestion the Chinese Government would make a definite proposal to this effect.

On November 26, M. Briand submitted to the Governments of China and Japan a proposal for the establishment of a neutral zone. On receipt of this proposal the Chinese Government immediately notified the Council that it was agreeable to China and that the necessary instructions had been given to the Chinese Commander in Chinchow, authorising him to put himself into communication with the observers.

From the Chinese point of view the question of Chinchow is now entirely in the hands of the observers who have been appointed by the different Powers and who have already arrived on the spot.—Reuter.

Optimism in Nanking

Nanking, Nov. 30. Not since the occupation of Mukden by the Japanese on September 18 has there been such a happy mood in the capital as there was to-day. Reports coming in from various quarters all indicate a favourable trend.

The Japanese withdrawal along the Peking-Mukden Railway is believed here to indicate that the threat to Chinchow has been averted, at least temporarily, while despatches from Paris tend to show that an agreement for the solution of the Manchurian dispute is hopeful.

Especially encouraging are reports from Canton which indicate that a compromise may be reached between Canton and the National Government here.

The Chinchow problem is the only immediate question now awaiting settlement. The conversations between the Japanese Minister, Mr. Shigemitsu, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo, are being eagerly followed, as there appears little doubt that the outcome may have a far more important effect upon a final solution of the Sino-Japanese dispute than the discussions at Paris.

The very fact that Mr. Shigemitsu is now in Nanking gives rise to optimistic hopes.

Following the announcement that an agreement may be reached for a neutral zone at Chinchow, certain extremists in the capital have expressed indignation over the proposal, stating it is absolutely ridiculous to establish a neutral zone in Chinese territory. Responsible officials, however, all favour a policy of moderation.—Reuter.

Chinese Press Suspicious

The report that Gen. Honjo, commander of the Kwangtung garrison forces, has ordered a general withdrawal of Japanese forces into the South Manchurian railway zone is received with surprise and wonder by the local Chinese newspapers.

In an editorial comment on the report, the "Sinhwanpao" states that, since September 18, Japan has ignored China's repeated protests demanding the withdrawal of her forces and even the League of Nations' Council, by 13 votes to 1, has failed to force Japan to carry out its resolution calling for the withdrawal of Japanese forces before November 16. The report that a general withdrawal of Japanese forces into the railway zone has actually started comes, therefore, as a complete surprise.

Nevertheless, the journal continues, the sudden and amazing change in the Japanese military authorities' attitude in regard to the Manchurian problem does not indicate Japan's repentance for her past deeds in the Three Eastern Provinces. Doubtless there are other plots and intrigues behind the action of the Japanese military authorities in ordering a general withdrawal of their forces because, according to latest despatches from Paris and Tokyo, there is neither domestic trouble nor any important development in the League circles which may be interpreted to have compelled the Japanese Government to order a general withdrawal of its troops, the "Sinhwanpao" states in conclusion.

THE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA

The Japanese Legation announces that Mr. M. Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister to China, has been compelled to address another Note, dated November 22, to the Acting Foreign Minister of the Nanking Government as follows:—

"The entry of Japanese troops into Tsitsihar was necessitated by the treacherous attack of Gen. Ma Chan-shan's army who cheated and attempted to entrap the Japanese detachment. The Japanese Commander had required Gen. Ma to order his army to recede and informed him that should he carry out this requirement the Japanese would also withdraw. But the

Heilungkiang Commander resorted to what insidious action he has taken, begging the Japanese to attack his troops in self-defence."

"The fixed policy of the Japanese Government declared at the outset and adhered to ever since, to make all possible efforts to prevent the aggravation of the situation perfectly agrees with the resolutions of the meeting of September 30, of the Council of the League of Nations. The clash between the Japanese troops and Gen. Ma's army was brought about solely by the provocative action taken by Gen. Ma's army in utter contravention of those resolutions of the League Council."

"Therefore, as has more than once been declared, the Japanese Government hold that the whole responsibility for the fighting in question lies with Gen. Ma Chan-shan and his troops and with the National Government."

War Possible

Tokyo, Nov. 24. Unless the Chinese troops around Chinchow are withdrawn and a neutral zone established by the withdrawal of the bulk of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's forces to within the Great Wall, a formal declaration of war, with all its grave complications, is believed here to be possible.

Despite the denial of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang that his troops are being massed in large numbers at Chinchow, on the Peking-Mukden Railway, south-west Manchuria, official circles here declare to-day that thousands of Chinese troops are concentrating there.

The presence of these troops, it is stated, is serving no useful purpose but, on the contrary, constitutes a serious threat to Mukden and the South Manchurian Railway. Unless they are withdrawn and a neutral zone established, Japanese officials declare, the situation will be further aggravated and "actual war" may break out.—Reuter.

Skirmishes Already

Mukden, Nov. 24. Charges that Chinese troops operating under orders from the commanders of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's armies at Chinchow, the Provisional Chinese Capital of Manchuria, already are engaged in skirmishes with Japanese detachments were made at the Kwangtung Garrison Headquarters to-day.—United Press.

Major Hostilities Predicted

Mukden, Nov. 24. With banditry spreading in South Manchuria Lieutenant-General Mori, the commander of the garrison forces along the South Manchuria Railway, to-day ordered a large Japanese force to launch an attack on the bandit concentrations at Tsian.

Orders have been issued "to exterminate 8,000 refugee soldiers and bandits at Tsian" who have been plundering in Anshan and Nantai and other districts along the South Manchuria Railway zone. It is stated here that Tsing Shan, a bandit chieftain, is commanding 8,370 bandits terming themselves the Anti-Japanese National Peoples' Salvation Army. Tsing Shan is charged with acting under orders of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to create disturbances along the South Manchuria Railway. He has engaged in plundering within the past few days at Anshan and Tangkatzu and General Mori has decided to take drastic action to break up the bandit chieftain's concentrations.

The locomotive and one coach of a train carrying 200 Japanese troops were derailed yesterday afternoon at the Tatungmen Street or Great East Gate of Mukden. Two Japanese were injured and it is charged that the accident resulted because switches had been tampered with by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's "plain clothes soldiers."—United Press.

Fighting Starts Near Mukden

Nov. 24. Reuters special correspondent reports that fighting between the Japanese and Chinese started at 9 o'clock this morning near Mukden. The engagement is being fought between Chulihuo and Hsinmintun. Fighting was continuing at 6 o'clock this evening.

The official version of the engagement states that two companies of Japanese were out this morning on a route march, when they were fired on by Chinese from a hill called Kaotashan, four miles north-west of Chulihuo. The Japanese immediately deployed and returned the fire.—Reuter.

Disorder Near Tsitsihar

Peking, Nov. 24. As a result of scattered, defeated soldiers roaming the country in Heilungkiang, following the defeat of General Ma Chan-shan, the area around Tsitsihar is reported

to be in much disorder. In a number of smaller towns the local governments have ceased to exist and business is at a standstill. Bands of soldiers and of bandits are preying on merchants and shopkeepers and even in the places where conditions are better many of the shops are closed.

Hailun, however, where General Ma Chan-shan has now his headquarters, is said to be quiet and orderly and Manchuli is also peaceful.—Reuter.

Nanking Military Conference

Nanking, Nov. 24. A military conference was convened here to-day by General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Chinese National Government at Nanking.—United Press.

Orders to Resist

Peking, Nov. 25. Foreign official messages state that the Chinese forces to the west of Mukden have orders to resist if the Japanese advance against Chinchow. Therefore, unless fresh orders are issued in the meantime, it is anticipated that serious fighting will develop on the Peking-Mukden railway very shortly.

The Japanese reports that Chinese reinforcements have been sent from Chihli to Manchuria are not confirmed from any neutral source.—Reuter.

A Japanese Denial

Paris, Nov. 25. The Japanese delegation give an unqualified denial to the press reports that the Japanese are preparing to attack Chinchow. They point out that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has 100,000 men in the neighbourhood of the Great Wall and that a Japanese offensive would require enormous preparations.—Reuter.

Japanese in Hsinmintun

Mukden, Nov. 25. Japanese troops to-day advanced a few miles down the Peking-Mukden Railway and occupied Hsinmintun. According to an official communiqué, this advance was necessary because yesterday's fighting at Kaotashan caused the Peace Preservation Committee to desert at Hsinmintun. The Japanese troops moved in to maintain order.

In addition, one battalion was sent from here to-day to Chulihuo, the present Japanese stronghold at these places now being 130 men at Hsinmintun and one battalion and two companies at Chulihuo.

Well-informed foreigners arriving from Harbin declare that the Japanese are now negotiating with Gen. Ma Chan-shan to rule Heilungkiang under their influence, as he is the only prominent leader in North Manchuria with any considerable force. It is stated that he retained about 15,000 men after the Tsitsihar battle. Gen. Chang Ching-hui has up to the present been encouraged to rule from Tsitsihar, but it is reported that he is nervous owing to Gen. Ma having control of such considerable forces, whilst he has very few under his own direction.—Reuter.

British Minister's Warning

Tokyo, Nov. 25. Commenting on the report that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister to China, is preparing to warn the Peking-Mukden Railway danger the interests of British bondholders, official circles intimate that Japan is prepared fully to compensate the railway for any damage due to Japanese action.—Reuter.

Soviet Help Disproved

Mukden, Nov. 25. Competent foreign observers returning here after much travelling in North Manchuria laugh at the idea that General Ma Chan-shan has had Soviet assistance during his recent campaign with the Japanese between the Nonni River and Tsitsihar.

The Japanese military authorities here have never claimed direct evidence of Russian help, but they have assembled a considerable body of circumstantial evidence which caused them to believe in the idea of such assistance.

Foreign observers who have been to Manchuli, Tsitsihar, and Angangchi and who inspected the system of trenches built by General Ma's men before the fighting of November 18 which resulted in the utter defeat and rout of the Chinese troops, state they were unable to find any evidence of Soviet Assistance being given to General Ma. They consider it a possibility that the Soviet may have disposed of some old and unwanted war-material to General Ma Chan-shan but add that, though looking for evidence of such dealings, they were absolutely unable to find any.

In General Ma's camps and trenches were found only Chinese and

a number of men of mixed Chinese and Mongol blood of whom there are a large number in Heilungkiang province. There seems no doubt that among General Ma's troops were a number who, at one time or another, had had some training in the Siberian Army.

Experts describe the trench-system built by General Ma south of Angangchi as a heavy good piece of work. His men constructed what probably were the first dug-outs built by a Chinese army. They are described as being well constructed but suffering from a grave defect—the entrances being towards the enemy instead of away from them, thus destroying their usefulness.

An excellent trench-system was also built along the north side of the Chinese Eastern Railway near Angangchi and Taitaihar station, but after their retreat began the Chinese troops did not stop to defend his line.—Reuter.

Mme. Chiang Appeal for Soldiers

Nanking, Nov. 26.

At an urgent meeting yesterday afternoon of the Women's Relief Association for Soldiers, Madame Chiang Kai-shek made a stirring appeal for the establishment of a medical unit for wounded Chinese soldiers in Manchuria.

The plan includes the operating of a base hospital, under the auspices of the Association, capable of giving medical attention to seven hundred wounded under a fully equipped staff of surgeons and nurses.

Madame Chiang's proposal was enthusiastically received and unanimously passed.—Kuo Min.

Major Hostilities Begin

Mukden, Nov. 27.

The long threatened fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops in southern Manchuria began today when the main force of the Imperial Japanese army of occupation clashed with Chinese troops loyal to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the ousted Manchurian warlord, at Paichipao on the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Hostilities commenced at 11.30 o'clock this morning.

Prior to the start of the battle the Kwantung Garrison Headquarters in Mukden, Lieutenant General S. Honjo, commanding ordered all Japanese troops stationed along the Liaoho river to move into action in "self defence" against the Chinese forces. The Liaoho river flows between the Japanese-owned South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese-owned Peking-Mukden Railway.

At 8.20 o'clock this morning the mixed regiment of the Eighth Horsa Division, which arrived as reinforcement from Japan only last week, left Mukden for an unannounced destination. The regiment is commanded by Major General Y. Suzuki.

Kwantung Garrison Headquarters announce that all communications between Tientsin and Mukden are blocked. These include the Peking-Mukden railway, telegraph and telephone lines. The Japanese military authorities further announce that having received orders from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to launch a general offensive against the Japanese army of occupation the Chinese troops concentrated at Chinchow, the provisional capital of Manchuria, destroyed the tracks of the Peking-Mukden Railway this morning.—United Press.

Drastic Action Resolved

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

As hostilities began in southern Manchuria between Chinese and Japanese troops to-day the General Staff of the Imperial Japanese Army held an emergency meeting in Tokyo. It was decided to take drastic action against Chinese armed forces should they further challenge the Japanese.

The military authorities present at the conference, including General Hanzo Kanaya, the Chief of the General Staff, decided not to be deterred by whatever action the Council of the League of Nations may take.—United Press.

Armoured Train in Clash

Peking, Nov. 27.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters state that a Japanese armoured train, accompanied by a troop train carrying 700 Japanese soldiers, had a brief encounter with 200 Chinese soldiers at Jaoyangho, on the Peking-Mukden Railway, this morning. The Chinese were forced to retreat and the Japanese captured Jaoyangho station.

Later despatches received by Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters state that after the encounter the Japanese temporarily occupied Jaoyangho, but afterwards withdrew in a north-easterly direction.

The Chinese have now re-occupied Jaoyangho.

A Japanese aeroplane, it is reported, circled over Chinchow three times this afternoon, apparently looking for signs of Chinese troop movements.

It is learned that out of the 1,700 Japanese civilians normally residing in Peking over 1,000 have left for Japan.—Reuter.

Willing to Withdraw

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

The French Ambassador, Count de Martel, to-day informed Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had intimated to the French Minister at Peking that he was prepared to withdraw the Chinese garrison at Chinchow to within the Great Wall and to establish a neutral zone, to be policed and administered by the Chinese authorities.

Japan's Reply

Later.

A reply is to be handed to the French Ambassador stating that Japan welcomes Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's proposal to withdraw his troops at Chinchow to within the Great Wall and establish a neutral zone.

However, the reply will declare that the question of policing and administering the zone will have to be arranged between the local Chinese and Japanese authorities, without outside intervention.

It is understood that the reply will also intimate that Japan will agree not to enter the zone westward of Chinchow unless the situation at Tientsin grows worse and necessitates the hurried despatch of re-inforcements.

In that case Japan will reserve the right to send re-inforcements from Manchuria through the zone by rail as this is the quickest route.—Reuter.

Hopeful Sign

Chinchow, Nov. 27.

Despite the persistent Japanese reports to the effect that a clash is imminent in the vicinity of Chinchow, an indication that the situation is not quite so serious as has been represented is seen in the fact that officials of the Manchuria Government, who transferred their headquarters here following the occupation of Mukden, have not left the city.

The Chinese troops in the vicinity of Chinchow are taking up positions along the Taling Ho, a river running practically due north twenty miles east of Chinchow.

NEW BATTLE RAGES IN TIENTSIN

Nanking, Nov. 25.

China's reply to Japan's latest note concerning the recent riots in Tientsin was made public at the Foreign Office here to-day, vigorously refuting Japanese charges that Chinese troops fired upon the Japanese Concession in Tientsin and charging that the Chinese City was attacked from within the Japanese Concession.

The Japanese allegations are described by the Nanking Government as based, not upon the realities of the Tientsin situation but upon false impressions. China holds Japan responsible for the consequences of the recent Tientsin riots.

The Waichiaoou's note demands the withdrawal of Japanese defensive works in Tientsin.—United Press.

Serious Fighting

Tientsin, Nov. 26.

Serious fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops was in progress here to-night.

After nearly a fortnight of comparative quiet in the Tientsin area a serious situation developed when, at 8.20 o'clock to-night, Chinese troops, from the native city, opened fire on the Japanese Concession with machine guns and rifles.

The Japanese Concession was in danger throughout the evening. Drastic martial law was proclaimed as shots from the Chinese City began falling near the Japanese Garrison Headquarters, the Japanese High School and the Japanese military hospital.

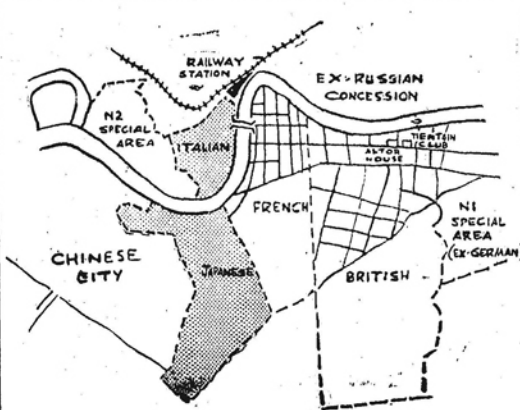
At 9.40 o'clock to-night the Japanese, after withholding their fire for over an hour, began engaging the Chinese troops.

Japanese Ultimatum

Nov. 27.

Firing between Chinese and Japanese troops continued in Tientsin to-day as Lieutenant-General Kashi, the Japanese Garrison Commander, extended from noon until five o'clock the zero hour set for the Chinese reply to his ultimatum.

At three o'clock this afternoon 100 marines entered the Japanese Concession. They had been landed from H.I.J.M.S. Asagao, a destroyer off Tangku. The marines have been placed under command of General



Tientsin, showing how the Japanese Concession is exposed to reactions from trouble in the Chinese City.

Kashi's garrison forces and they have been ordered into the first line of defense.—United Press.

Ship Leaves Japan

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Owing to the gravity of the situation at Tientsin the training ship Yakumo has been ordered to proceed there from Sasebo with a landing party.

Evacuation Planned

Owing to what he considered to be the difficulty of providing for the safety of the 6,000 Japanese residents at Tientsin, the Japanese Consul-General there asked the Government to send a ship to transport all the women and children to Dairen or Japan. He also urged the advisability of sending reinforcements as the present Japanese garrison of 400 officers and men was, in his opinion, inadequate.

The decision of the Cabinet not to accede to the request for reinforcements appears to indicate its belief that the situation is not so serious as was at first reported. The Government is said to be hopeful that the situation will soon quieten down like the previous disturbance some weeks ago.

Cabinet Meeting

The Cabinet held an urgent meeting to-day to consider the recommendation submitted by the military authorities for the despatch of part of a division to reinforce the Japanese garrison at Tientsin.

After an exhaustive discussion of the matter it was decided that the despatch of reinforcements to Tientsin was not yet warranted. The Cabinet, however, decided to adopt a policy of watchful waiting and to call another urgent meeting to reconsider the question if the situation became worse.—Reuter.

Martial Law in Peking

Peking, Nov. 27.

In view of rumours that Chinese plain-clothes men and Japanese adventurers have arrived in Peking, the authorities have decided to resume the enforcement of martial law, not allowing pedestrians on the streets after six p.m.—Reuter.

Japanese Protest

The Japanese Minister to China, Mr. M. Shigemitsu, on Nov. 26 filed a strong protest with the Nanking government against the actions of Chinese troops in the new Tientsin fighting. The Minister declares that Chinese troops in Tientsin took the Japanese completely by surprise, the defences formerly erected round the Japanese Concession having been removed and the Volunteer Corps disbanded. The Chinese, he states, persisted in their bombardment of the Concession despite repeated warnings from the Japanese military commander.

Violent Exchanges

Tientsin, Nov. 28.

There was a violent outburst of firing at about two o'clock this morning, shots being exchanged between the native city and the Japanese Concession, but who started the encounter cannot be ascertained at present.

It is reported that several shells fired from the Japanese Concession dropped in the compound of the American Methodist Mission. No material damage appears to have been done, but the staff of the Mission is evacuating to-day.

The Chinese reply to the Japanese ultimatum which demanded, inter alia, the withdrawal of the Chinese forces in Tientsin to a radius of six miles of the city, has apparently not satisfied the Japanese military authorities, who consider it vague and evasive. However, they have so far taken no action.

The Central Telephone Exchange, which was hit by shells on Friday night, was apparently seriously damaged. The telephone service is now operating only very occasionally.

It is understood that, in order to prevent further bloodshed or destruction of property the Chinese authorities suggested to the Japanese that they would withdraw their defenders from the vicinity of the Japanese Concession to a distance to be mutually agreed.

The Japanese appear to be interested in the proposal and negotiations are proceeding.—Reuter.

Destroyers Arrive

Nov. 28.

Two detachments of Japanese marines, increasing the Japanese defence forces by 196 men, have been landed. The destroyers Fuyo and Karukaya have arrived and the cruiser Yakumo is en route from the Sasebo naval base.

Mr. Kuwajima, the Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin, has decided not to order a general evacuation of Japanese women and children, but to suggest that as many as are able return voluntarily to Japan.

The Chinese authorities have replied to yesterday's ultimatum of the Japanese Garrison officials that hostilities cease and that there be an end to the firing which has caused considerable damage not only in the Chinese City but in the Japanese Concession.

The Chinese reply insists that no hostile action has been taken against the Japanese and that the shooting of two nights ago began when Chinese police were engaged in rounding up plain clothes gunmen. The Chinese also insist that Chinese troops have been withdrawn 20 li from Tientsin as provided for in the 1902 Boxer treaties.

The Chinese have refused to comply with the Japanese demand that armed Chinese Police in the Chinese City withdraw to the north side of the canal flowing through the City. It is pointed out that the police of the Public Safety Bureau must be kept on patrol to preserve order.—United Press.

Agreement Reached

Nov. 29.

After lengthy negotiations with the Japanese military authorities, an agreement was reached this afternoon whereby the Chinese authorities withdrew all the military police in the native city to the opposite side of the river, leaving traffic police, armed with revolvers and hand grenades, to guard the evacuated area.

It has further been agreed that in the event of large bodies of gunmen appearing in the evacuated area, the Chinese authorities may introduce armed police from the opposite side of the river, simultaneously notifying the Japanese military authorities.

The evacuation of the Chinese military police was effected between four and six o'clock this afternoon.—Reuter.

All Quiet

Nov. 30.

After three nights during which Japanese and Chinese troops exchanged fire across the boundary between the Japanese Concession and the Chinese City, Tientsin last night was quiet. Not a shot was fired and the city was peaceful, in sharp contrast to the recent days of tension.

The Japanese continue to maintain a heavy guard on their concession boundary and its streets and Chinese forces are active in their own territory. But there are no hostilities.

The city is filled with rumours, including some to the effect that further trouble is impending due to internal Chinese political discord arising from alleged plots to take from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang his power in the Tientsin-Peking area. None of the reports that Shansi militarists are working against Marshal Chang can be confirmed, however.

One report declares that General Wang Hu-chang, the Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Government, has formed an alliance with the Shansi militarists, but there is every indication that he is remaining loyal to and taking orders from Marshal Chang.

Chinese and Japanese authorities hope that further trouble in the Tientsin area may be avoided as the result of an agreement being negotiated which is designed to prevent firing into the Japanese Concession and to prevent clashes between Chinese and Japanese armed forces.

The fact that apparently the danger of an armed conflict between Chinese and Japanese armies in the vicinity of Chinchow, the provisional capital of Manchuria, has been averted has also served to relax the tension in Tientsin. The Japanese naval training cruiser, Yakumo, which sailed for Tientsin from the Sasebo naval base on Friday night, has been ordered to stand by at Tsingtao instead.

Yakumo arrived at Tsingtao at 6.30 o'clock this morning. She will remain there pending further orders.—United Press.

Another Chinese Protest

Nanking, Nov. 29.

That no less than 40 shells were fired from the Japanese quarters during the recent disturbance in Tientsin is a charge levelled against Japan in a Note forwarded last evening by the National Government to Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister to China. It is also stated that machine-guns were used against the Chinese when the rioting was in progress.—Reuter.

STUDENTS DEMAND WAR

Some 6,000 students left for Nanking on Tuesday night but 2,000 were unable to secure train accommodation. Remaining on the station premises, they looked for the station master about 1 a.m. on November 25. Unable to find him, they smashed the furniture and window-panes in his office, causing damage estimated at \$1,000. Finally, empty trains having arrived from Chenju, they also departed. It is understood that their numbers were augmented by students who boarded the train en route to Nanking.

Owing to the peremptory demands of the students and their actions in the station compound, the railway service was temporarily suspended.

Peking, Nov. 24.

A number of students from Paoingfu came to Peking yesterday to see Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and demanded war with Japan. Marshal Chang informed them that he would abide by the decisions of the Central Government.—Reuter.

Nanking, Nov. 25.

Nanking to-day was filled with students, smartly garbed in military uniforms, who are preparing for a monster demonstration which is to end, if plans do not go awry, with the presentation to General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the National Government, of a petition demanding war with Japan.

The students, 2,000 strong, arrived here this morning from Shanghai after some difficulties with the railway authorities who were reluctant to grant them transportation.

Of the students here 300 are girls. They are becomingly attired as nurses and they say they are anxious to "go to the front" to "care for the wounded". In all 6,000 more students are due to march on the capital. It is stated that 300 are coming from Soochow alone.

The students milling through the streets on Nanking to-day wear on their uniform sleeves arm bands inscribed with the slogan:—"We urge the Government to send troops and ourselves as volunteers to fight Japan."

Leaders of the students to-day told newspaper correspondents that they hoped General Chiang Kai-shek will supply them with arms and ammunition and allow them to go to war against Japan.

Meanwhile, the Central Government appears entirely unmoved by the presence of the students.

The students insisted that before coming to Nanking they received sanction for their activities from the Central Kuomintang Headquarters.

Dr. Koo and Demonstrations

Nov. 26.

Because of student demonstrations outside of the National Gov-

ernment building here to-day ceremonies designed to mark the assumption of office by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, the newly appointed Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, did not take place to-day.

This morning the students refused to leave their positions outside of the National Government Building. They demanded that they be received by General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Chinese National Government at Nanking. The students were not satisfied with the reply to their demands that they see the Generalissimo. The reply, seeking to placate the students and keep them from invading General Chiang Kai-shek's office, was given by Mr. Yu Yu-jen, the Chairman of the Control Yuan.

Earlier, General Chiang Kai-shek had spoken before 7,000 persons at the Military Academy. He stressed that the foremost duty of Chinese citizens is to give full support to the Central Government, to resist aggressors and beat down National traitors.

The Generalissimo said he is pleased with the spirit of patriotism demonstrated by the students now thronging Nanking. He commented favourably upon the excellent discipline being maintained among the student demonstrators.

12,000 Wait in Snow and Rain

Nov. 27.

Their uniforms soaked after being exposed to rain and snow, a heavy storm of which fell last night, 12,000 students seeking work between China and Japan after 30 hours without sleep or food to-night gave up their long vigil outside the National Government Building here.

At least 50 of the students are listed as ill because of hunger and exposure to inclement weather.

The tension was relieved in Nanking when the students evacuated the compound of the National Government Building after listening to a strong but dignified speech by General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Chinese National Government at Nanking. The Generalissimo, who kept the students waiting for him for more than 24 hours, condemned their unruly actions and reactionary intrigues.

General Chiang described the demands of the students as unreasonable and insistent, but later he handed to the student leaders a letter in his own hand-writing reiterating his determination to "proceed to the north and serve my country."

The President instructed the students to return to their studies and diligently support the policies adopted by the Government to deal with external aggressions. The Government will take all appropriate measures to cope with the National crisis, the Generalissimo stated.—United Press.

Nov. 29.

In view of the fact that while their patriotism is not to be doubted, the students have displayed their ignorance of the proper means of national salvation, President Chiang Kai-shek has issued an autograph statement pointing out to the students the right path for the salvation of the nation. The statement says:

"The way to resist foreign aggression lies in the preservation of domestic peace and unity; while that of national salvation consists in the observance of law and the will to struggle.

"Just as it will be impossible to resist foreign aggression without domestic unity, so it will be impossible to save the nation without observance of law.

Loyal support of the Central Government, realization of domestic peace and national unity, performance of one's duties and scrupulous observance of law and order: there in lies the only way of resisting foreign aggression and saving the nation.

"The duty of students is to learn, and that of soldiers is to render military service, but earnestly hope that all students will jointly strive for the salvation of the nation in the way I point out above."—Kuo Min.

Students "Satisfied"

Nov. 29.

The Shanghai North Railway Station was plastered yesterday with posters bearing slogans welcoming the return of local students who flocked to Nanking on Wednesday and Thursday to urge the immediate despatch of troops to Manchuria for the recovery of lost territories from the Japanese invaders.

Of the more than 8,000 students who left for Nanking to petition the Government, about 3,000, mostly of middle schools, returned here on Friday by two special trains which arrived at the North Station at, respectively, 9.45 and 10

p.m. It was stated that the remaining 5,000 students, who were mostly of universities and colleges, would return here yesterday, so representatives of the Anti-Japanese Association and the Shanghai University Students' National Salvation Committee, carrying banners, etc., were sent to the North Railway Station yesterday afternoon for the purpose of giving their comrades an enthusiastic welcome upon their arrival from the capital.

To their disappointment, the representatives waited at the North Station until after 5 p.m. without meeting any of their comrades from Nanking with the exception of two who were of the Chi Chee University and who returned to Shanghai by the 7.0 a.m. train yesterday at their own expense.

These two students told the representatives that, because of lack of rolling-stock, their comrades in Nanking did not leave for Shanghai yesterday morning as originally planned, but that they were expected to leave in the afternoon and their arrival would be either after midnight or early this morning. The two students stated that their mission in Nanking was most successful because Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had reiterated his determination to proceed south and to "serve the country," so they decided to obey the Generalissimo's order by returning here and resuming their studies.

FOREIGN MINISTER APPOINTED

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo Formally Gazetted to Post

Nanking, Nov. 28.

In an official mandate issued to-day the National Government officially appoints Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who was at one time Prime Minister of China, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The mandate declares that owing to his long duties in connection with the League of Nations, it has been impossible for Dr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister at London, to take up the post of Foreign Minister, to which the Government recently appointed him.

Nov. 30.

President Chiang Kai-shek this morning made a strong appeal for a foreign policy of peace and moderation, when as representative of the National Government he installed Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo to-day in his new post as Official Foreign Minister for China.

General Chiang Kai-shek stated there were two ways of presenting a nation's case in international disputes: one was by armed force and the other by peaceful measures. While certain quarters in this country, he remarked, advocated armed force as the only means of presenting China's cause against Japan, they fail to realize that the Government has been most energetically advocating China's case, only through a different channel. The President added, that peaceful measures, in the long run, would prove to be far more effective than armed force and he was firmly convinced that the present foreign policy of the Chinese Government of peace and moderation would be supported by world opinion.

Upon assuming office as Official Foreign Minister, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo made the following statement:

"During this time of national crisis I shall do my best to deal with the grave situation conformable with the complete interests of China in hearty collaboration with the national and party leaders of the Government and with the special Diplomatic Affairs Commission. My aim will be to seek a solution of the Manchurian question on the basis of the principles of justice and permanent peace in the Far East, with the cooperation of the League and all interested nations. The essence of this basis is the territorial and administrative integrity of China. To attain this end, while holding ourselves ready to act in self-defence if necessary so as to ensure the safety of China, we must not fail to exhaust all possibilities or explore all channels for a peaceful solution on the above basis.

Mr. Lee Wishes to Resign

Nov. 30.

The Executive Yuan to-day received a petition from Mr. Frank Lee, the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, asking that he be permitted to resign from his present post. The Government is considering his request.—Reuter.

THE Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, has sent telegrams to the Nanking and Canton Governments, reiterating the importance of national unification during the present Sino-Japanese crisis and urging that peace be immediately restored throughout the country.

REPORTED SPLIT IN CANTON

Result of Repudiated Agreement: Early Settlement Expected

Canton, Nov. 25.

The Canton government has gone on the rocks of disruption following the repudiation by the local Kuomintang congress of the agreement reached at Shanghai recently by the Nanking and Canton peace delegates. The Canton representatives were naturally placed in a most awkward position and several of them, including Messrs. Sun Fo and Eugene Chen, signified their disapproval by betaking themselves from the City of Rams.

The reins of power are now in the hands of those members of the government who are standing by the decision of the local congress to repudiate the so-called peace agreements. These developments have had an adverse effect on the financial situation and to-day Central Bank notes showed a drop of 15 per cent below their face value.

Rumours that the dissension here may lead to an armed struggle were rife to-day, following the declaration of martial law by Admiral Chen Chak, the commander-in-chief of the Canton navy, who is opposed to the stand taken by the local congress. Among the prominent leaders who have left Canton is Mr. Li Wei-fan.—Reuter.

Peace-Makers from Shanghai

In view of the serious state of affairs which his in Canton, Messrs. Hu Han-min and C. C. Wu, the latter being one of the peace delegates, left on November 25 for Canton by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Canada to assume the rôle of peace-makers. They were accompanied by Mr. Ma Chao-tsun and Mr. Tan Chen, who came here for the specific purpose of persuading Mr. Wang Ching-wei to return south to attend the Congress.

It is understood that neither Mr. Wang, nor the remaining peace delegate, Mr. Chow Lu, will leave for Canton for the present as urgent affairs necessitate their presence in Shanghai.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei was pessimistic over the situation. In a telegram to his colleagues, he signified his desire to follow Gen. Chang Fa-kuei and the officers and men of the Fourth Route Army to Manchuria to fight against the Japanese.

Chen Chi-tang's Game

Hongkong, Nov. 26.

Though General Chen Chi-tang's troops are nominally in control of Canton, it is learned from authoritative sources to-day that the leading naval and air force officials of Kuangtung, including Admiral Chan Chak, are in favour of abiding by the "peace agreements" reached at Shanghai. It appears to have been the repudiation by the Canton Kuomintang congress of these agreements that has led to the present strained situation in the City of Rams.

It seems that General Chen Chi-tang is playing practically a lone hand, but the opinion is expressed in Chinese circles here that he will ultimately yield to the views of Eugene Chen and Sun Fo.

In the meantime Canton officialdom strenuously denies the reported split, stating that Eugene Chen and Sun Fo proceeded to Hongkong merely to greet Mr. Hu Han-min. It is claimed that reports to the contrary are merely Nanking propaganda.

However, it is significant that the censorship at Canton of incoming outgoing news is very strict. All newspapers from Hongkong are being confiscated on their arrival there.—Reuter.

Breach of Faith Charged

Nov. 27.

Arriving here to-day from Shanghai aboard the steamship Empress of Canada Dr. Wu Chao-chu, the former Chinese Minister to the United States, declared that the Canton Government still insists upon the resignation of General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Chinese National Government at Nanking.

Interviewed by the United Press aboard his ship, Dr. Wu said that the Canton authorities do not demand that General Chiang resign immediately. But, he said, they require the fulfilment of General Chiang's alleged promise that he will retire when a new Government has been created for a unified China.

"If," said Dr. Wu, "all the talk of peace between the Canton and Nanking Governments is to start a breach of faith on one side, it

does not augur well for future co-operation."

Meanwhile, it is reported that there is a serious split between members of the Canton Government and the members of the Fourth National Kuomintang Congress held under the auspices of the Canton Government along the lines of a similar Congress which only recently ended in Nanking.

Dr. Wu and Mr. Hu Han-min, the former Chairman of the Nanking Legislative Yuan who also arrived here to-day aboard the Empress of Canada, are to meet this afternoon with Mr. Eugene Chen, the Canton Foreign Minister, and Mr. Sun Fo, former Minister of Railways in the Nanking Government, to discuss the political troubles in Canton.—United Press.

Concrete Proposals

Nov. 30.

After a very brief stay in Canton, Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. C. Wu returned here this evening.

They visited Canton last night in order to make attempts to compose the differences between the Canton Government leaders, which have arisen following the repudiation by the Canton Kuomintang Congress of the peace agreements reached at the recent conference between Canton and Nanking delegates at Shanghai.

Interviewed by Reuter, Dr. Wu stated, "Concrete proposals to overcome the present impasse were formulated at a conference with General Chen Chi-tang this afternoon, and prospects of an immediate settlement are very encouraging." It is believed that Dr. C. C. Wu and Mr. Hu Han-min returned to Hongkong to persuade Mr. Eugene Chen and Mr. Sun Fo to proceed to Canton. Both had announced their intention of remaining in Hongkong until a settlement between the leaders had been reached.

It is stated that the feeling of tension which has prevailed during the past week has been considerably lessened.—Reuter.

Telegram to Wang Ching-wei

Nanking, Nov. 30.

President Chiang Kai-shek despatched last night a telegram to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, for transmission to other Canton leaders, for the purpose that they proceed immediately to the capital so that the first plenary session of the new C.E.C. may be convened without further delay.

President Chiang points out that the crisis now confronting the country can be solved only through the union of all leaders. For the realization of this he has requested Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chang Chi and Chen Ming-shu to proceed to Canton for the purpose of bringing about such unity. Fortunately for the nation, his desire for Party unity was shared by Mr. Wang and other Canton comrades. Hence the peace formula of settlement and rapprochement.

In order that this peace settlement may be translated into a reality, President Chiang further recalls, he did his best to impress upon the delegates of the 4th National Congress the imperative necessity of unity and cooperation. The delegates of the Congress, in their endeavour to further the cause of unity and thereby meet the aspirations of the nation, resolutely, though with great pain, agreed to the new mode of electing the C.E.C. members (as tentatively decided upon at the peace conference). For the purpose of accelerating this all-important unity, the Congress also speeded up its work and concluded its session a week ago. All this has been done in the hope that Party unity may be facilitated and the ability of the nation to cope with the foreign aggressions enhanced.

He deplores that after the lapse of nearly half a month, the comrades in the Canton Congress have not been able to settle their differences and arrive at a satisfactory agreement. The realisation of national unity has thus been grievously retarded.

The message then calls attention to the grave dangers which may result from such procrastination and dilatoriness at this moment of acute national crisis.

Continuing, President Chiang declares that he is planning to proceed immediately to the North. It is, however, necessary that prior to his departure, he should receive instructions from the Central Authorities which he may follow in his impending mission, unless such instructions were given him before his departure, there might be serious obstacles. He therefore expresses the earnest hope that Canton comrades will bear in mind the old adage of sinking domestic differences to meet foreign aggressions.

sions and that they will meet together to make unity a reality, so that the first plenary session of the C.E.C. and the C.S.C. may be convened to decide upon various important issues of the State without undue delay.

Concluding, President Chiang expresses the hope that Mr. Wang and other Canton comrades now in Shanghai will proceed immediately to the Capital to direct and assist the Nanking Government Authorities.—Kuo Min.

Mr. Wang's Reply

Reports that misunderstanding among the members of the Fourth National Congress in Canton has been removed through the mediation of Mr. Hu Han-min and Dr. C. C. Wu were sent to Nanking yesterday by Dr. Wang Ching-wei. The report is in reply to General Chiang Kai-shek, who, in a telegram to Mr. Wang, expresses anxiety over the political situation in the south.

Despite the invitation of General Chiang to proceed to Nanking in view of his imminent departure for the north, Mr. Wang is to remain here for the time being. It is, however, expected that following the arrival in Shanghai of the new members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees elected by the Canton Congress, the Canton leaders will leave for the capital to hold a joint session of the Fourth C.E.C. meeting with the members elected by Nanking.

Mr. Wang, in his reply to Nanking, explains that the misunderstanding in Canton arises from the question of the issuance of Kuangtung's and General Chiang's declaration announcing each other's concessions to effect a united government. As the declarations have been withdrawn by both sides, Canton members doubt the soundness of the resolutions reached at the Peace Conference in Shanghai. In conclusion, Mr. Wang says that means have been devised by Mr. Hu and Dr. Wu in the removal of that obstacle and that the question will be amicably settled by the Congress.

It may be of interest to note that the declarations in question are Kuangtung's announcement of the abolition of the Government and General Chiang's declaration of his retirement. Through the resolutions reached at the last session of the Peace Conference here, the issuance of the two declarations was regarded by the delegates as unnecessary.

Support of Majority

Canton, Nov. 30.

The opinion is expressed in authoritative circles here that Mr. Eugene Chen and Mr. Sun Fo have the support of the majority of responsible political leaders here and that, as a consequence, opposition to them will very soon have to give way.

Forty more of their sympathisers withdrew to-day from the Kuomintang Congress, thus further strengthening their position. It is understood that Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. C. C. Wu also support Mr. Chen and Mr. Sun Fo.

According to general report the trouble was first started by several subordinates of General Chen Chi-tang who were themselves eager to become members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. In order to achieve their end, it is said, they engineered the repudiation of the agreement to re-elect members from the former Congresses.

In effect, the whole situation boils down to an endeavour by the so-called "Koochow clique," formerly under Mr. Kuo Ying-fang, to obtain control of the Fourth Congress here.

General Chen Chi-tang himself is credited with very moderate views on the recent political developments and it is expected that within a few days, an understanding will be reached which will permit the return to normal conditions.—Reuter.

NANKING'S NEW LIST OF "DON'TS"

Chinese Forbidden to Sell Interests to Foreigners

Nanking, Nov. 26

The Ministry of the Interior of the Chinese National Government at Nanking, acting upon instructions received from the Executive Yuan, has, according to the official Central News agency to-night, issued orders prohibiting Chinese citizens from entering into contracts with foreigners involving certain transactions.

The order forbids Chinese citizens, without the permission of the National Government, to enter into contracts with foreigners for either selling or leasing forest and mining land and fishing and railway interests.

All agreements concluded in defiance of this order shall be regarded as invalid.—United Press.

EUGENE CHEN EXPLAINS

Reason for Recent Visit to Japan: "Dark Plot" Denied: Japanese Policy Towards China Sought

Canton, Nov. 25. Vigorously refuting reports that last summer he visited Japan "for some dark purpose, to make a deal in arms, to beg for Japanese gold or to sell Manchuria," Mr. Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister in the Canton National Government, to-day issued a lengthy statement in which he reveals not only the purpose of his journey to Tokyo but discusses the current Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

"When I assumed office as the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Canton Government my first task was to formulate, on behalf of the National Government, a foreign policy corresponding to the realities and needs of the historical period which necessitated the establishment of the National Government at Canton," said Mr. Chen.

"After surveying the field of our foreign relations I came to the conclusion that while the dominant foreign issue during the Canton-Hankow period of 1927 was the question of the unequal treaties to-day—when the revolutionary struggle with foreign imperialism was more specific than general—the dominant foreign issue was and is the question of our relations with Japan, particularly in regard to Manchuria.

"I was forced to this conclusion by two considerations. First, a study of the history of the past 20 years shows that Japan has been one of the major factors making for the political instability of all Governments in China. The Japanese military, as distinguished from the modern Japan represented by Baron K. Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, appear to believe that as long as China is unfriendly it is in the interest of Japan that China should not be quiet and undisturbed.

"But without a reasonable period of peace it is impossible for any Chinese Government to begin the creation of those modern institutions which are the foundation on which alone a modern state and a modern Government can be successfully established in China. And in the creation of a modern state and a modern Government in China—in the transformation, that is to say, of China from a pre-modern state into a modern state—lies the salvation of China and the guarantee of her continued existence as an independent Kuomintang state strongly based on the Three Principles of the People.

"Second, Nanking has had no real policy towards Japan except the old, discredited one inherited from the Peking Mandarinate of delay and evasion. When a state that militarily is weak treats in this way a state that militarily is strong and martial, the law of disaster is certain to assert itself.

"In these circumstances it was thought that the policy which might bring about secular peace and avert disaster was to be found in the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen who envisaged a regime in the relations between China and Japan in which understanding and friendliness might replace mistrust and misunderstanding. He saw, it may be with clearer eyes than those of his generation, that just as the peace and order of the system of Europe rested upon peace between France and Germany, so the peace of Far Asia—which is a vital interest of nations—was conditioned by peace between China and Japan.

"It was for the purpose of finding out whether a new orientation in policy in this regard was not only possible but feasible that the National Government authorized my visit to Japan in the summer.

"My instructions were embodied in a confidential memorandum which I prepared for the Government before my departure. I quote from it:

"I am proceeding to Tokyo to hold a set of confidential conversations with Baron Shidehara, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of placing Chinese relations with Japan on a basis of permanent friendship which was always desired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. In those conversations I shall introduce a modern note in that Baron Shidehara will be made to understand that he is dealing with a modern mind who, on behalf of the National Government, is prepared and ready to examine with him frankly and in a modern sense the possibility of a lasting agreement between China and Japan.

"A fundamental note to be made clear is that any settlement of the Chinese-Japanese problem which objectively means the practical annexation of Manchuria cannot be considered. It may be that the Japanese idea is to bring about such an annexation in the guise of economic rights and special privileges. A definition, therefore, of the

phrases, 'economic rights' and 'special privileges,' will be sought as well as a geographical definition of Manchuria which, so far as Japan is concerned, ought not to include northern Manchuria.

"Another fundamental point to be emphasized is that owing to past and present difficulties with Japan no agreement with her can be real and effective unless such an agreement receives national assent. Without this national assent it may well be that the agreement will be repudiated by the nation with the double result that anti-Japanese feeling might express itself in terms of boycotts, strikes, etcetera, and the National Government or individual members of it may be nationally discredited. We must be warned of the fate that overtook the Anfu Government of Tuan Chijui with its Nishihara loans, etc.

"This means that the National Government must have something of a national mandate before beginning negotiations with Japan for an enduring agreement. One way to secure this is to base my conversations in Japan on a reasoned policy towards Japan and to incorporate it in the general declaration on foreign policy to be submitted to the Fourth National Congress of the Party to be held on October 10. If this policy is approved by the Congress formal negotiation with Japan will then follow."

"My visit to Japan was already arranged when the Wannpaoshan incident in Kirin and the Chinese riots in Korea took place. There was a suggestion that it might not be expedient to proceed in view of the inflamed state of public feeling against the Japanese. I thought, however, that the visit should be undertaken because it was necessary to define our policy towards Japan when the National Congress met on October 10, as it was then scheduled to do, and for this reason I decided to go as quietly as possible. Unfortunately the news was divulged by the time I arrived in Japan.

"In Tokyo I saw Baron Shidehara and had an exchange of views with him. The subject of my conversations with him as they related to Manchuria has been summarised in my note of protest to Baron Shidehara in connection with the present situation in Manchuria, the text of which was issued to the press on September 25 last.

"I quote the relevant passages in the protest:

"In our conversations held during my recent unofficial visit to Tokyo I stated that relations between China and Japan had been unsatisfactory for nearly a generation and I suggested that the time had probably come for a new orientation in policy in the sense of the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen whose conception of the relationship between the two countries, linked in certain respects by a common culture, envisaged a regime of understanding and friendliness instead of mistrust and misunderstanding in their international intercourse and I referred to what is known as the Manchurian question as the crux of all relations between China and Japan. I emphasized that no Chinese or group of Chinese or the Chinese Government could agree to a settlement of the Manchurian question which involved the annexation or the practical annexation of Manchuria by Japan. I stressed another point. I said that no settlement of the question would be effective and real unless the Chinese nation as a whole approved of it and I indicated that such approval would have to be secured through the submission of the terms of settlement to the Kuomintang in National Congress assembled. You replied that nothing could be further from the thought of the Government of Japan than the annexation of Manchuria and if and when it became necessary, your Government would be prepared to declare categorically that Japan recognized Manchuria as an integral part of the Republic of China and had no wish or intention to infringe Chinese territorial sovereignty in the region.

"At the same time you pointed out that Japan had rights and interests in Manchuria, most of which are vested in her by treaty and of which are the outcome of long, historical background. In further conversations with responsible members of the General Staff Headquarters and the War Office in Tokyo as well as with the official leader of the Seiyukai I satisfied myself that on this crucial point you appeared to express the governing mind of Japan."

"I went to Japan—this point must be underlined—to secure information from Baron Shidehara regarding the real aim and policy of his Government vis-a-vis China, especially about Manchuria. The National

Government desired this information in order to decide whether the time had come for the adoption of the policy which Dr. Sun, with the foresight and the vision of a great civilised mind, had pointed out as the way of peace and strength to his country. I had no instruction or authority to enter into any sort of negotiation with Baron Shidehara or any other Japanese nor did I attempt, in fact, to enter into any negotiations with anyone in Japan regarding Manchuria or any other matter.

"All the reports, therefore, alleging that I visited Japan for some dark purpose—to make a deal in arms, or beg for Japanese gold or sell Manchuria, and so forth—are entirely false and largely the work of the publicity thugs.

"In view of the calamitous situation in Manchuria and the embittered state of the nation's feeling toward Japan and the Japanese I did not think it would evince a sense of reality to consider at the present moment the possibility of a new orientation of policy in the direction indicated by Dr. Sun. Those who hope for better things must wait," concluded Mr. Chen.

Mr. Chen's statement was made to and distributed through the Central Press, the official news agency of the Canton National Government.

Criticism of Nanking's Methods

Nov. 27.

Declaring that the Canton Government cannot approve of the diplomacy adopted by the Nanking Government in dealing with the Sino-Japanese conflict in Manchuria Mr. Eugene Chen, in his capacity as the Foreign Minister at Canton, has issued the following statement in which he defines the attitude of his Ministry regarding the present situation in Manchuria:

"It is hardly necessary to insist that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government at Canton is unable to approve of the diplomacy and line of approach which the Nanking authorities have seen fit to adopt in dealing with a formidable historical question in its most acute phase," declared Mr. Chen.

"In particular my Ministry has condemned the Nanking attitude of non-resistance to the aggression and humiliation which the Japanese military command in Manchuria have inflicted on the Chinese nation. My Ministry condemns the Nanking unwillingness to fix responsibility on Marshal Chang Hsueh-jiang and others for the disaster in Manchuria. Further, my Ministry does not approve the Nanking policy of blind reliance on the League of Nations to commit China—revolutionary and still struggling with foreign imperialism for equality and the full status of a sovereign state—to what is practically the guardianship of the League of Nations.

"To commit China, as Nanking has done, is not wise nor is it consistent with the dignity and self-respect of a nation that refuses to be ranked as a petty state in the system of nations. For this reason my Ministry invites an objective consideration of the character and extent of the assistance that can be expected from the League, having regard to the realities of the situation and to the limitations besetting the League in its present stage of development as an agency of justice and peace among the nations.

"This reference to the League does not imply any disbelief in the possibility that the League may assist in gradually evolving a higher organization of the life and work of nations in which the rule of law shall replace the rule of force and settlement of international disputes. My Ministry, indeed, holds fast to this civilised ideal and because it desires that this should come to pass my Ministry would wish that Chinese faith in the future of the League should not be destroyed by the grave disillusionment which must follow any failure on the part of the League to solve the Manchurian question consistently with the vital interests of the Chinese nation as a whole.

"The solution demanded by my Ministry on behalf of the nation is one that forbids the restoration of power and authority to the militarists and officials who are responsible before the Chinese people for the present disastrous state of affairs in Manchuria and for the humiliation and disgrace heaped on China. To satisfy the nation such a solution must not only safeguard Chinese territorial and administrative sovereignty in Manchuria but transform the latter from a semi-independent and feudal region of extramural China into a real and integral part of the Chinese Republic in the sense that the Central Government shall be able at all times to impose its authority on, and exact absolute obedience of, the local Chinese authorities.

"This necessitates, among other things, the disappearance of the existing system of military administration under which the local Chinese authorities have ruled or

misruled Manchuria as a semi-independent principality defying and flouting the authority of the central Government in ordinary times and convulsing the entire nation when the march of events creates a crisis.

"Such a system must be superseded by an entire civilian administration at the head of which must be men who have not been connected with the Mukden ruling group and who can be trusted honestly and properly to govern Manchuria in the general interests of the nation and not of an individual or a group of individuals.

"A fundamental solution of the Manchurian problem may be difficult but it is not beyond the range and compass of a National Government dominated by a modern conception of the nature and function of the State and composed of men whose word can be trusted and who are resolved on the formulation and enforcement of a national policy concerned alone with the conservation of the nation's vital interests and uninfluenced by the purely personal interests of those who have hitherto used Manchuria and its great resources for ends wholly at variance with the security and welfare of the Chinese people."

Mr. Chen's statement was made to and distributed by the Central Press, the official news agency of the Canton Government.—United Press.

STATE BURIAL FOR KOO YING-FAN

Canton Honours One of Leaders of Government

Canton, Nov. 29.

Mr. Koo Ying-fan, one of the leaders of the Canton government, who died here a month ago, was accorded a State funeral this morning. Prominent Chinese officials and foreign consuls went to the late Mr. Koo's home at 7.30 this morning to pay their respects. The funeral procession passed through the principal streets, where special archways had been constructed every hundred yards. These were illuminated in the evening, presenting a pretty picture.

The late Mr. Koo Ying-fan was one of the founders of the local government and was at one time a member of the Central Executive Committee at Nanking.—Reuter.

C. E. C. STANDING COMMITTEE

Nanking Representatives Elected

Nanking, Nov. 26.

At an emergency meeting of the newly-elected members of the Central Executive Committee and Central Control Committee of the Kuomintang at 10 o'clock this morning the following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) In accordance with the proposal made at the Fourth National Kuomintang Congress, the following are appointed members of the Standing Committee:

General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Tai Chi-tao, Mr. Yu Yu-jen, Mr. Ting Wei-fen, Mr. Chen Kuo-fu, General Chu Pei-teh, Mr. Yeh Chu-tsang.

(2) That the meeting send a telegram to-day to the six members of the Central Executive and Central Control committees at present in Shanghai—namely Mr. Tsai Yuen-pei, Mr. Chang Chi, Mr. Li Shih-tseng, Mr. Chang Ching-kiang, General Wu Teh-chen and General Chen Ming-shu—asking them all to urge those members of the Central Executive Committee and Central Control Committee who are not in Nanking at the present time to come to the Capital immediately so that the first plenary session of the combined committees may be held as soon as possible.—Reuter.

GENERAL HO TO PUSH RED CAMPAIGN

Nanking, Nov. 30.

The National Government to-day appointed General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, to be in charge of peace preservation in Kiangsi.

General Liu Shih and General Ho Chen-chun have been appointed Commanders of the Forces for Bandit Suppression in Honan and Hupeh respectively.—Reuter.

THE impeachment of General Chen Tiao-yun, Chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government, has been demanded by the Anhui Residents' Guild in a telegram to Nanking. Gen. Chen is being charged with maladministration and malfeasance of duty.

THE FLOOD RELIEF SURTAX

Legislative Yuan Adopts Regulations

Nanking, Nov. 29.

The draft regulations governing the imposition of the Flood Relief Customs Surtax were adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Yuan with slight modifications. Following is a translation of the Regulations:—

Article 1.—All import and export duties provided for by the Customs Import and Export Tariffs, with the exception of those specified in Article 3, shall be subject to a Flood Relief Surtax.

Article 2.—The rate of the Flood Relief Surtax shall be 10 per cent. of the Customs duty during the period from December 1, 1931 to July 30, 1932, the entire proceeds from which shall be devoted to relief purposes; and 5 per cent. of the Customs duty from August 1, 1932 until the date of the complete liquidation of the American wheat loan, the proceeds from which shall be applied to the payment of interest and redemption of principal on the said loan.

Article 3.—Articles listed under the following numbers in the Customs Import Tariff promulgated by the National Government on the 29th December, 1930, shall be exempt from the Surtax:—

1-9; 12; 14-16; 21-23; 25-31; 37; 39; 41; 43; 44; 46; 51; 59-61; 64; 249 (a) and (b); 250; 252; 255; 262; 265-267; and 305 (a).

Article 4.—The entire proceeds from the Flood Relief Surtax shall be appropriated by the National Flood Relief Commission.

Article 5.—The present regulations shall become operative upon the date of promulgation.—Kuo Min.

Full List of Articles Exempted

The following articles which will be exempted from the sheetings:—

Shirtings and sheetings, grey; Drills and jeans, grey; T-cloths, grey; Imitation native cotton cloth; Cotton flannel or flannellet of plain or twill weave, grey; Shirtings and sheetings, white, plain;

Drill and jeans, white; T-cloths, white and Mexicans; Shirtings, sheetings and pongees, dyed, plain;

Drills and jeans, dyed, plain; Dyed T-cloths, embossed, cantons;

Alpacanos, and real and imitation Turkey reds;

Oatmeal crapes, white or dyed, plain or figured;

Cotton crape (not including oatmeal crapes) grey, bleached, dyed or yarn-dyed;

Lastings, sateens, Italians, imitation (Warred-faced) venetians, Tientsin twills, Beatrice twills, diagonal twills, herring-bone twills, serges, ribs, cords (not including poplins) repps and moreens, white or dyed, plain or figured;

Sateen drills, warp-faced sateens and sateen stripes, white or dyed, plain or figured;

Poplins (including poplin tafetas) and venetians, white or dyed, plain;

Poplins (including poplin tafetas) and venetians white or dyed figured;

Cotton flannel or flannellet of plain or twill weave;

Printed cambrics, printed lawns, printed muslins, printed shirtings, printed sheetings, printed T-cloths (including those known as blue and white printed T-cloths), printed drills, printed jeans, printed diagonal twills, twill cretonnes, printed sileasies and printed repps (not including repp cretonnes);

Printed cotton crape;

Printed sateens and satinetts, printed broadcases (including printed fancy woven stripes or checks), printed italians, printed damasks, printed venetians, printed lastings, printed beatrice twills, printed cords, printed poplins and printed moreens;

Cotton piece goods printed;

Cotton piece goods yarn-dyed;

Cotton piece goods;

Yarn;

Stockinet or knitted tissue;

Knitted clothing, raised;

Singlets or drawers, not raised;

Awabi (in bluk and canned);

Bicho de mar;

Compoxy;

Fish, cod, dried (including boneless);

Fish, cuttle;

Fish, salt, n.o.p.f.;

Prawns and shrimps, dried, in bulk;

Seaweed, cut;

Seaweed, long; and

Flour and wheat.

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A SUMMING UP

Nov. 28.

The series of articles on "The Manchurian Medley" attempts to provide material of first-hand impressions for the formulation of conclusions on the fundamental issues of the present situation in Manchuria. They may be taken to show that a country of vast possibilities has been woefully mismanaged by the titular owners. The Chinese peasant, escaping from the unkempt, unhusbanded, neglected country of his native Shantung to the land of promise where Japanese enterprise has enabled industry to reap the fruits of its toil, has gradually had the mortification of seeing reproduced in the land of promise the very same conditions which led to his emigration. But it would be illogical to attribute the present situation to that betrayal. The action of the Japanese Army on September 18, by the initiative, apparently, of a comparatively junior officer, was taken without the explicit approval of the Government at Tokyo. It was inspired by no special solicitude for the Chinese peasant, for Manchuria or for Japanese enterprise. It was the expression of a military clique's desperate attempt to regain or prevent the loss of its political ascendancy in Japan itself. It matters little that the peculiar nature of the constitutional position of the military in Japan provided facilities for such a step and, in fact, has thrown obstacles in the way of assertion of the Civil Administration's paramount authority. Those who are disposed to look to the undoubted wrongs of the Manchurian peasant and the admitted grievances of the Japanese in that country and, on that account, to condone the action with its world-wide repercussions, must realise that this uncontrolled initiative on the part of the Army in Manchuria can be supported only at the expense of those principles for which the Allied Powers, including Japan, sacrificed their manhood in the Great War. Thereby the very foundation of the League of Nations is assailed in the action of one of its original members.

The complete domination of the Army in Manchuria has prevented the free expression of the civil authority's opinions. If this military putsch had not been staged, Japan would have had an unanswerable case for presentation to the judgment of the world. It seems plain that her Government was preparing such a presentation. It would have had the full sympathy of other nations in the result. There really was no divergence of view between the soldiers and the politicians of Japan on the need for an early termination of the intolerable situation created by the evasiveness and provocative irresponsibility of Chinese officialdom. But the soldiers were unwilling to permit pass from their hands the power of directing or framing policy. They perceived in the growing democratisation of the Japanese nation a clear threat to their position. They believed that, unless they took the lead in Manchuria, the privileges to which they clung would become anachronistic, as indeed they already were by reason of Japan's international obligations. Tokyo admitted in the early stages that it was "stunned" by the news from Mukden. Afterwards, especially when China in the due

exercise of her right, had appealed to the League, there was a closing of Japanese ranks. But the military did not let go their hold. The civil authorities might rush in to defend their soldiers' action; they could not, for political reasons, attempt to assume direction of it, except in the most perfunctory form. Sympathisers with Japan can only regret that so deserving a cause was clumsily ruined by those whose duty it was to defend it. Nor is the tragedy lessened by the attempt to show that behind all, was the conviction that Japan had to look beyond Changchun for the real threat to her existence. Even if the need for the eventual creation of a buffer Manchuria to prevent the advance of Soviet Russia were conceded, the theatrical demonstration which made war on a country totally unable to retaliate in kind could not be justified.

The outcome has been the progressive commitment of the Japanese Army to operations, the extent of which cannot yet be gauged. Conditions have arisen to render impossible the early termination of the occupation of the area outside the railway zone. The state of banditry and lawlessness existing on September 18 was neither less nor more than had obtained for many months previously. By the events of that day it was immediately accentuated, for the dispersed Chinese Army naturally gravitated in large numbers to the bandit gangs. The very lack of authority, of which the Japanese—in common with other nations—accused the Government of China, made it impracticable to prevent the emergence of detached armies responsible to no central organisation and forced by their isolation to assume a forlorn offensive. The hope of composing so dark a situation lies partly in the undoubted, if at present restrained, belief of Japanese public opinion in the moral ascendancy of the principles of the League of Nations. It is gravely weakened by the natural hesitation which has marked the League's handling of a crisis of supreme difficulty. A more potent instrument of solution may be discerned in the serious predicament of the Japanese Army. It mainly subsists in the impossibility of an army in occupation acting as a peacemaker without the assistance of an equal and independent political service. This will become more evident as the days go by and the increasing needs of the campaign demand the despatch of more troops from Japan, where economic conditions do not encourage the belief that heavy military commitments, indefinite in their possible extent, can be readily accepted. That Japanese control is essential to the recovery of Manchuria may be admitted—perhaps even by the Chinese Government—when means have been found to re-establish confidence between Japan and the League. Facts have to be faced and among them is the pathetic breakdown of Chinese administration in Manchuria. The League's Commission, if it can be introduced to the scene with the consent of both parties, may see the solution in the grant of a Mandate to Japan. That is a device to which some Chinese in Manchuria have already drawn attention. It may thus help to bring to the aid of the Japanese Army that political service, the want of which is already badly felt and which, sooner or later, may be vitally necessary to the preservation of Japan's interests in a country, where complete and unsupported military domination cannot be attempted as a permanency without the expenditure of men and money beyond the will or competency of Japan to achieve.

HEAVY snow fell in Tsinan on Wednesday, states a telegram received here, with the result that telephonic communication was badly interrupted.

DUBIETY

Nov. 25.

Early in November the "North China Daily News" published a brief telegraphic summary of a speech given by Sir Harry Fox, at a luncheon of the Royal Empire Society, and, commenting on the subject of the extraterritorial negotiations, remarked that the alarming rumours then current were by no means set at rest by the speech given by the former H. M. Commercial Councillor in China. The verbatim report of the speech which has now come to hand confirms the view arrived at on the abridgment originally received, and it is doubted if the full report which appears elsewhere in this issue will be read with any degree of complacency by those whose future is wrapped up in the outcome of the negotiations which have already taken place, and which for the moment are suspended while China arranges certain other important outstanding matters. The subject on which the speech was made was said to be British trade in China, but, as the report shows, four-fifths of the discourse dealt with extraterritoriality and the prospects of the Briton in China after its abolition, the remaining fifth referring to the subject which gave the address its title. Speaking unofficially, Sir Harry Fox would appear to confirm the worst fears of British residents in China. By inference it is possible to arrive at what has been already done in the negotiations between Britain and China, and, because it is impossible not to believe that the speaker must have known something about what he was talking, it is not unreasonable to assume that it has been arranged that at some future date—how near it is not possible to ascertain from his remarks—extraterritoriality for Britons will be abolished throughout China, with reservations regarding special treatment for Shanghai and Tientsin. If this is indeed so the absence of an official denial of current rumours, the failure to give the information which the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce so earnestly has desired since August last, and the issue of a comforting authoritative statement in London some days after the speech to which reference is being made become perfectly comprehensible. It would appear that in all the circumstances a denial such as is sought cannot be made. The seriousness of such a position becomes all the clearer in view of the action of the Chinese Government earlier in the year, as a result of which and the announcements it has made, in something like five weeks time Britons in China are to be deprived of their extraterritorial rights by the unilateral abrogation of the treaty by Nanking.

The speech is a peculiar one. On the face of it, it would seem to be an attempt to persuade those most interested in the fortunes of Britons in China that except for a little risk during a period of transition the British here would be much better off without extraterritoriality, especially if they will conduct their businesses on the doctrine of doing as the Romans do in Rome. But while he says that, he also remarks that the length of that transition period very largely depends upon "the ability of the Chinese to set up a stable government, free from military interference." The proposal to abolish extraterritoriality, then, is not predicated upon the assumption that the state of affairs in China warrants such a step, but upon the pious hope that in some relatively short while, after that privilege has been withdrawn, the Chinese will be in a position to administer adequate justice. If that, indeed, is the official attitude, and for all of Sir Harry Fox's preliminary statement, it is impossible to believe that he did not know what he was talking about, the principles laid down in the report of the Extra-

territoriality Commission, when it was conceded that extraterritoriality should be relinquished when China was in a position to carry out the functions of a normal, stable government, has been departed from with a haste, which, having all the facts in mind, borders upon the indecent. That extraterritoriality will have to go no one with a glimmering of the realities in China would for a moment deny. Indeed the policy has been accepted in principle. Whatever might have been the opinion of foreigners when the Chinese movement to obtain such a relinquishment first commenced, there has since come into being a growing conviction that eventually the system would have to disappear, and all that has been asked for from the Home Government is not that a deaf ear should be turned to Chinese representations on the subject, but that Whitehall should adopt a policy of *festina lente*, which, after all was plainly indicated in the Commission's report above referred to.

Sir Harry Fox, purposely or unintentionally, condemned the idea of submitting British nationals to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Courts. In a very significant passage he said:—"and there is no guarantee at present that a British subject coming into a Chinese Court, either as a plaintiff or defendant will receive an absolutely fair hearing. If for instance his claim happens to be against the second cousin of the third concubine of the local commandant, he hasn't the ghost of a chance of getting a verdict, or, if he does, getting it carried out." That and that alone must be the sole test of the propriety of handing over the tender mercies of the Chinese courts the enormous interests of Britons in China together with their individual liberty, and, to go a step further, so long as the creation of a stable government is a matter of vague speculation, it is idle to discuss the abolition of a system which gives a Briton in China some form of protection against the eccentricities which too often mark the government of this country and its administration of justice. When it is remembered that but a few years ago Britons could move the length and breadth of this country with a minimum of interference, when it is realised that to proceed but a few miles from any Treaty Port is now an extra-hazardous undertaking, and when, further, the negotiations between Canton and Nanking throw an interesting light on the stability of this present Chinese government, it is rash to assume that the honeyed words of official or unofficial apologists of the Foreign Office can do much to allay the very real alarm which British communities feel and are expressing.

UNREALITY

Nov. 26.

Yesterday examination was given to Sir Harry Fox's recent remarks at a Royal Empire Society luncheon on the significance of the extraterritoriality problem in China. Sir Harry's claim to speak with authority is undeniable. A speech must, however, be judged by its effect on its audience. It is always possible for an orator to say one thing and appear to mean another. If Sir Harry's object were to give an accurate impression of present-day conditions here he must be adjudged to have achieved only a partial success. The "Financial News," for example, is encouraged by his remark that the loss of extraterritorial rights would "not mean the end of all things in China." It arrives at the conclusion that concessions in principle can be shrewdly made in order to secure safeguards in practice, with beneficial results to British trade and it proceeds to descant on the material advantages of goodwill. The "Financial Times" is not so dis-

posed to accept Sir Harry Fox's soothing syrup without a grimace or two. It labels the cessation of extraterritoriality as "a pending fact" but it strenuously resists Sir Harry's dismissal of the Feetham Report as a belated piece of evidence which may or may not be used when the future of Shanghai is debated. To the comments made yesterday on the extraterritoriality problem as expounded by Sir Harry Fox only one remark will be added. It is generally recognised that extraterritoriality has to be abolished, if only because of the pledges given, of the negotiations started, of the changed outlook in the world and of the practical impossibility of enforcing it over the length and breadth of China. Abolition at this juncture—without safeguards irresistible in their efficacy—would be insulting to China and would seriously hamper the progress of those trade relations on which Great Britain lays special stress at the moment. The official announcement, conveyed through Reuter a few days ago, emphatically declared that safeguards were to be applied. In face of the extreme deterioration of the internal situation here and of the lack of information available in regard to the character of the safeguards, the foreigner is apt to be uneasy when speeches like Sir Harry Fox's appear to give a blank cheque to the abolitionists. Nor is the same told beneath the harrow blind to the fact that, for all the difficulties in the way of enforcing extraterritoriality, the existence of it, as the experiences of non-extraliated nationals amply show, is still a most salutary protection against wanton abuse of official authority.

In echoing certain depreciatory opinions on the value of the Feetham Report, Sir Harry appears to have accepted a brief from the order to which he once belonged. It is to be hoped that the new Foreign Secretary will study the technique of this ingenuous attempt to shelve a document to the preparation of which, semi-officially if indirectly, the Foreign Office at Whitehall and the State Department at Washington were certainly privy. He should be familiar with it for personal reasons. There is a greater and—by reason of the magnitude of the issues involved—a more important state paper known as the Simon Report. Instigated by the pressure of political India, the officials at Whitehall were constrained, while refusing to shelve the Simon Report, to attempt to place it on the level of general data, to be considered by the Round Table Conference. This genial piece of self-deception could not deprive the country of the guidance of the Simon Report, because that document had to remain as the authentic mentor to Parliament under the authority of the statutory Constitution now functioning in India. The Feetham Report, owing to the very peculiar status of Shanghai, could not be legally clothed with similar constitutional force. It would be fatuous to ignore the qualities which it possesses. It is equally fatuous to pretend that, since the invitation was issued to Mr. Justice Feetham, there has been such a change in China's relationship with foreign countries as to render its findings inappropriate. No one would make the Report a mandatory document but Sir Harry's obvious attempt to dismiss it from serious consideration must be emphatically challenged. Sir John Simon will, it is to be hoped, apply his own experience and his unrivalled legal authority to the prompt dissipation of this idea of sabotaging a most valuable contribution to the study of current international problems.

It will be readily admitted that Sir Harry Fox gave his audience a lively picture of some of the eccentricities to be encountered in China. A man, with his intimate knowledge of the country, could hardly

do less. He seems, however, to have gravely missed the most serious aspect of China's condition. Every credit will be given to those members of the Government at Nanking who have endeavoured faithfully to adhere to recognised principles of international usage. To refer, however, to the unanimity of China's politicians in opposing the "unequal treaties" and to refrain from commenting on the unhappy growth of a chronic disregard of all treaty engagements, "unequal" or otherwise, old or new, is equivalent to painting a picture without giving it the requisite perspective. So commonplace a feature of foreign relations with China is the constant neglect of obligations solemnly accepted that it ceases almost to meet with anything more than casual comment. Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the present crisis in Manchuria, there cannot be the slightest doubt that its main cause lies in flagrant disregard of treaties over a period of many years, in spite of the most urgent representations on the subject. And, in the face of that crisis, China, while appearing before the League in the impeccable garb of a peace-loving victim of aggression, has inconsistently failed entirely to stem the tide of an economic boycott, the results of which may be most damaging to the country itself and to all who have trade or political relations with it. There will be recognition of the Government's own reluctance to adopt these dubious measures. They cannot, however, divorce themselves from their responsibility to keep in control the unruly elements of an adolescent political caucus. They must bear the share of the odium attaching to unceasing encroachment on duly-established rights and to manoeuvres which have the quality of a relentless political guerilla warfare against all foreigners. It may be, of course, that the present fiery furnace of national humiliation will produce the truer metal of scrupulous regard for engagements made. Until signs of that consummation are forthcoming it is impossible to endorse the airy optimism of observers like Sir Harry Fox. No foreigner of any sense of responsibility would fail to welcome conditions which rendered the abolition of extraterritoriality feasible. There is a very general desire that the efforts of the present Government to extricate China from the appalling plight of financial difficulty, political bankruptcy and administrative incompetence should be attended by speedy and unquestionable success. Good wishes are not of themselves instruments of salvation. Recognition of the existence at Nanking of admirable intentions will be gladly given. At present, however, it would be an unfriendly act to pretend that those intentions have more than a limited scope. Indeed, the patent flouting of Government authority during the last few weeks shows that unreality still persists, with all its numbing malevolence, in sterilising truly national endeavour.

WHAT TO DO

Nov. 30.

The British Community in Shanghai, having been told by friends in the Press and other repositories of wisdom that it was in need of a body to give voice authoritatively to its opinions on various subjects, has acquired that body. The acquisition is completed by the election and nomination of a committee of twenty members. The community may now be rather in the position of the newly-dubbed Sir Jan Ridd and rising from its knees, after having carefully dusted them, express thanks with the murmured question: "What be I to do with it?" The process of getting a community to organise an instrument of its representa-

tion is difficult. The brave men who attempt it are exposed to all sorts of danger. They feel that their reputation depends on expedition and success, otherwise they will be taunted with lack of energy. In the course of "getting a move on" they have to improvise and build as best they can on existing institutions. They have to work without the support of well-established machinery. They consequently are bound to make mistakes. They are with equal certainty liable to be accused of autocracy when they have merely been eager to act. Their most casual remarks are likely to be misconstrued. They will be discovered to possess the most sinister intentions which lead, of course, to most reprehensible devices of which, in the conduct of their own business, no one would think of accusing them, unless he was prepared to face a libel action. No doubt the promoters of the British Residents' Association have had an experience very much on these lines during the last few weeks. They can afford to smile. They have produced the goods; the Association is in being and the Committee which will direct its activities can now take office.

Still it is to be hoped that the Committee will pay some attention to the circumstances in which the election was held. This journal has already indicated that the election has produced a body to which conditional confidence can be given. The qualifying epithet is advisedly used. It implies a need for the Committee to assume the task of leadership, not merely in the spirit of men seeking to instruct but also with the idea of finding out for themselves some of the difficulties encountered by the rank and file in facing life out here. However admirable the personnel of the Committee may be from some points of view, it would be idle to deny that, generally, it is just such a body as might have been chosen to run the social affairs of the community, to organise a complimentary dinner for a distinguished resident or to present an address of welcome to a world-aviator or cinema star visiting Shanghai. It will be objected that the fault lies mainly on the electorate. The objection has only a limited amount of weight. Owing to the novelty of the enterprise and to the inexperience of some of the organisers there is an impression that arrangements were rushed. Thus obviously avoidable errors have arisen. In the selection of societies from which nominations would be accepted, it is by no means clear why the invitation rightly given to the newest Service association was withheld from two others of longer standing and at least equal importance. Feeling on this point runs high because, from one of the two bodies thus excluded, it would have been possible to obtain a representative whose nomination would have helped to mitigate the gravest defect in the Committee's composition: its lack of young blood. If the rules give the Committee the power of co-optation it is possible to rectify this omission without delay. Similar power should be used to ensure the strengthening of the women's representation. Mrs. J. T. Ford should not be saddled with the invidious task of playing a lone hand. It is assuredly unsatisfactory that the large and intellectually well-equipped body of working women in Shanghai should not be directly represented. This is written in no spirit of carping criticism for it will be readily admitted that, in inaugurating an association in the peculiar conditions prevailing here, makeshifts were necessarily employed and they would of themselves leave room for error. For instance the system of nominating candidates for election was generally appreciated. At least two candidates, frankly stated that their nominations had been sent in—and accepted—without their previous consent having been obtained. They rightly did

not withdraw because they felt that such action might be misinterpreted, but their experience shows that a more regularised method of nomination should have been employed. It would probably have produced a wider range of candidates. It might too have induced the promoting organisation to issue brief statements regarding the qualifications of the candidates, for, among the defeated were younger folk whose presence on the committee would have added greatly to its strength and the confidence reposed in it by the community as a whole.

Nothing could be worse than the impression to get abroad that the British Residents' Association is merely an instrument of "taipan rule," like the . . . and the . . . and the . . . ("the task of filling in the blanks I'd rather leave to you," as Gilbert's hero remarks). But it is abroad already and it is to be feared that the list which appeared in these columns on Saturday morning will not do much to dissipate it. There was so much enthusiasm active at the first meeting at the Race Club that it would be most unfortunate if it were to die of inanition. This journal is aware that its insistence on the educative side of the Association's work has not been enthusiastically endorsed by some of those who desire to guide the community by the process of dragging it. Unless that aspect of communal effort is seriously considered the blight of apathy will again descend on the British in Shanghai. If the Association confines its activities to the holding of indignation meetings and passing cut-and-dried resolutions of protest, it might just as well buy itself a few gramophone records, take space on the programme of the local Broadcasting Corporation and save its Committee and Members the trouble of foregoing. The new Committee will do well to take into serious consideration the imperfections of the electioneering machinery under which it functions. If, during its year of office, it addresses itself to the task of ascertaining the views of the community over the broadest possible basis of formulation, it will be rendering admirable service. It contains members who can successfully guide it to the proper channels. It should have means at its disposal to justify the original contention that the Association would enable the opinions of the rank and file to obtain adequate expression. As a start it might endeavour to remove the apprehensions of which reference is made above. It might also set in train the necessary measures for getting into touch with private Members of Parliament, for the purposes to which attention was recently drawn in these columns. At all costs the Committee should so strive that, when the time comes for its successor to be appointed, there should be among the community which it leads the firm impression that good work—constructive and durable—has been accomplished.

ORDER IN SHANGHAI

Nov. 27.

The Shanghai Municipal Council is appealing against the decision of the District Court in the case of the four men accused of robbery but found guilty of forcible interference, with the rights of others and awarded purely nominal sentences. The appeal is not likely to be heard for several weeks. In the meantime the situation likely to be created by this farcical decision may be serious. It is impossible therefore to regard the matter as *sub judice* in the ordinary acceptance of that term. The facts in the case are not in dispute. The four pickets, working under the direction of the Anti-Japanese Association, forcibly removed under threats of violence goods to the value of \$1,760 from the shop of a Chinese

trader in Ningpo Road. This was done in spite of the fact that the goods were not of Japanese origin. Moreover the shopkeeper offered to give up a sample for special investigation and if it were found to be Japanese he was ready to surrender the whole stock. The pickets—their number was ingeniously explained by one of their own witnesses in Court as being determined by the necessity to prevent bribery—took no notice of this sporting offer. They carried off the goods in a truck. The goods were not returned and it is noteworthy that the Court, although finding the accused technically guilty, made no order for their return to the rightful owner. It should be added that the Judge explained—and, therefore, admitted—the lightness of the sentence by asserting that the accused were actuated by patriotic motives.

The same excuse of patriotism would no doubt be brought forward to condone the action of the latest band of students who cheated the Government's Railway administration out of its dues and smashed up railway property, in order to proceed to Nanking for a protest against the Government's foreign policy. Perhaps it explains the failure to punish any of the miscreants who "beat up" Dr. C. T. Wang and were directly responsible for his retirement into private life, after having more successfully championed China's cause with Foreign Powers than any of recent incumbents of his office. That, however, is not the most serious aspect of this judgment. It confronts the Shanghai Municipal Council with a definite example of the difficulty which it is likely to experience in enforcing law and order in the Settlement, when the Chinese Courts cannot be relied upon to administer the law of the land. No one can view the present position here with equanimity. At any moment the Council may find itself presented with a crisis of the first magnitude. Any development which weakens its powers of appropriate executive action for the prevention of trouble has, therefore, all the elements of menacing danger. This journal has endeavoured persistently to impress on the Chinese Government the extreme undesirability of a tacit encouragement of these boycott activities. They present to the Japanese an opportunity of which decisive use might be made were not the Council exercising its powers of persuasion, side by side with incessant executive vigilance, to avert the precipitation of a crisis. Then, when China is engaging the sympathies of the League, it is exceedingly bad policy—to put the argument on no higher ground—to incur risks which are inevitably latent in the boycott plan.

It is suggested that the Judge will come under the censure of the local Tangpu for daring even to find the accused men guilty at all. The District Court, it should be remembered, is an institution still on its trial. It has come into existence as the outcome of a desire to assist in the development in China of that independent administration of justice on which, in the last resort, all good government rests. Buttressed by the special conditions obtaining in Shanghai it was expected to be able to shake off the trammels of executive interference and susceptibility to political prejudice with more certainty of success than Chinese courts elsewhere. If the record of the last few months is any guide, so far from the Court being able to set an example it seems liable to fall under the same malign influences as have done disservice to the reputation of China in other parts of the country. It is likely to sap the authority of the very institution from which it could be thought to derive the incentive to independent dispensation of justice. The Shanghai Municipal Council cannot afford to permit this to happen. The circumstances of the present difficulties

render impossible an adherence to a policy of unchecked complaisance. An appeal has been lodged in this case. It seems that the Council will have to do more. As a start it might make strong representation for the return to the shopkeeper of the goods illegally withheld. It should also take into urgent consideration the possibility of instituting stricter preventive measures against the activities of the boycotters within its jurisdiction. It has the right and the power effectively to do this. It must, in the interests of the Chinese as well as of the foreign residents, do all that it can to make action from other quarters unnecessary and unjustifiable.

EMPIRE CURRENCY?

Nov. 27.

The two months which have passed since Great Britain dispensed with the gold standard may be held not to provide sufficient evidence upon which to prepare an estimate of the ultimate effects of such a step, though the immediate result of the departure has been, in the main, gratifying. To some extent, it provided an early fillip to British trade abroad, assisted in bringing about a gratifying reduction in the country's unemployment figures, and gave earnest of what, under careful manipulation of the position now created, may ultimately develop. As Great Britain instituted the gold standard for the purposes of her own trade, so was she at last obliged to abandon a system which had served her well in the past, but with the continuance of which in the future there was a chance of grave disappointment. It seems clear from the various trade and financial reviews which come to hand that the countries which have followed Great Britain's example will, in the long run, tend to offset the early advantages which the abolition of the gold standard gave to Great Britain. It seems clearer that there are many arguments against its early resumption, not alone because of the cost such an effort would mean to the country, but also because there is an imposing possibility that the gold standard may fail of itself and much good effort and money would be wasted if Great Britain sought to make the necessary sacrifices which, by later developments, might be rendered useless.

It has been suggested, with some degree of reason, that the better course for Britain in this currency impasse would be to seek to establish a new substitute for gold,—the diminishing production of which may place the world in a serious position some years hence—and thereby prevent the Empire being dragged at the wheels of the Federal Reserve System of the United States or the Bank of France, and it is suggested that some form of Imperial Currency Standard, under an Imperial currency board, may serve the purposes of Empire trade, securing the benefits of stable exchanges and comparatively stable prices. It is expected that such an arrangement would not only provide an effective medium for inter-Dominion trading and thereby supplement whatever is decided upon in the nature of a preferential tariff, but also provide an encouraging example to the rest of the world against the time when universal operations under the gold standard may have to be discontinued. The point cannot be too strongly urged that the advantages immediately apparent upon dropping the gold standard, so far as Great Britain was concerned, must be of a temporary nature; the bounty upon British exports thus created has a transitory quality which becomes increasingly demonstrable as other countries follow suit with regard to the use of gold for external payments. The whole of the British Empire with the exception of South Africa has abandoned the practice, and now

France, Holland, the United States, Austria, Hungary and Germany are almost the only countries left on a gold basis and the hold of the last three is not particularly strong.

Rock bottom has not yet been reached in this respect. The creeping paralysis of financial stringency continues to spread as the movement of gold to the countries still adhering to that standard perpetuates the deflationary processes which are forcing down prices. It is consequently interesting to note that the question of imperial cooperation in a monetary policy is receiving the close attention of specialists at home. On the face of it it has the political advantage, so often urged in favour of high tariffs and preferential treatment for the Dominions, that it should tend towards forging important economic bonds within the Empire to reinforce those of a common loyalty which has been so strikingly demonstrated in the past. It is in the community of interest that this loosely knit organisation must look for its greatest cohering factor, and if an imperial monetary policy does eventually come into existence, it will be but a repetition of British history, and a recognition that that vitality which originally brought the gold standard into being is perfectly capable of finding a substitute in the imminent danger of that standard becoming inapplicable either by the sterile hoarding of the metal or the failure of future supplies.

JUDGING A VERDICT

Dec. 1.

The emphatic vote given by the British nation for the National Government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is now passing into history. The process of assessing the exact significance of that verdict may soon begin to take a more scientific and less emotional form. Looking to the conditions in which the elections were held it is not sufficient to say that there was an immense and unprecedented upheaval. It is probable that factors other than intense dissatisfaction with Mr. Henderson and his supporters will be taken into account by historians of the future. The increase of the electorate to 28,000,000 has been accompanied by a marked advance in the means of communication. Candidates could appear on the talkie screen, Ministers and ex-Ministers could broadcast the statements of their case. More important still this aid to mass suggestion was reinforced by the extension of the franchise to the point at which there could have been few houses boasting only one duly franchised elector. A house divided against itself cannot stand. It is appropriate for a daughter, perhaps, to take pride in disagreeing politically from her father. In practice she does not often do it, for she finds the strain of agreeing with him too great for her mature intelligence, she resourcefully gets out of the difficulty by making him agree with her. It will have been noted, moreover, that this family affection displayed itself in the General Election by saving the Lloyd-George party from complete extinction.

So it is possible that elections in future will show that the electorate will move on the mass formation plan. Waves of political conviction will act as magically as the waves invented by Marconi and when "father turns we all turn" will be the motto of the voter. When all that is said the fact still remains that Mr. MacDonald's Government has been presented with a mammoth vote of confidence. By far the larger portion of that vote is Conservative in persuasion. Yet it would be rash to assume that to that circumstance full importance can be attached. The mere presence at the head of the Government of the first Labour Prime Minister and the victory of so many of his own

party supporters should give ground for hesitation before accepting a doctrine which might be comforting to those who believe that the hands of the clock can be put back. The nation has voted to make sure. It has faced unpleasant facts and, to quote the recent speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, it realises that it has to tread a "hard, long, narrow road." Gratifying evidence of the revival of trade and of the reduction of unemployment—a decline in the figures of the latter by 100,000 means a saving of £5,000,000 a year—will hearten the Government. It will not conceal from them or from the people the cold truth that steps have to be taken to ensure the stability of sterling. That can be accomplished only by restoring a favourable trade balance. Sterling has displayed remarkable steadiness considering the circumstances. The election and the Government have done all that could be done to prevent it from being weakened by internal deficiencies. They have to be still on guard against possible assaults arising from the critical condition of certain other countries.

That is exactly why the verdict should be regarded as affirming the position of a Government appointed *ad hoc*. There is no general desire on the part of the nation that reversal of policies on a grand scale should be attempted. Happily the strength of the Government's majority should enable the executive to take action with less diffidence than was possible either for the last Labour Government or, even, Mr. Baldwin's administration which preceded it. Mr. J. H. Thomas's message to the Governor of Cyprus and the choice made of a Governor-designate for Bengal are two notable examples of material administrative advantages likely to accrue from the grandiloquent unanimity of the nation's verdict. It is a Great Britain, tried by fire, which has emerged. Readiness to undergo hardship, to endure sacrifices will not mean rejection of ideals and aims to which vacillation and indecision were irrelevant. Today the Prime Minister will make a most important statement regarding the policy of the Government in India. Here will be found the most reliable index to the effect of the verdict in so far as other than financial and currency problems are concerned. It may be expected confidently that Mr. MacDonald will depart not a jot from the line already endorsed by him as Labour Prime Minister, by Mr. Baldwin as Leader of the Opposition and by Lord Reading as representing a Lloyd-George who had grown frightened of his own shadow and therefore could not speak coherently. The nation's verdict is being endorsed by steady consideration of the national welfare with strict attention to the business of restoring the national finances. To that task all else is secondary, not in the sense that there will be neglect or timidity in action but rather in the light of a sage continuity of policies which can be regarded as helpful to the solution of the main problem.

CALLOUSNESS

Dec. 1.

In one of his detective tales published a few years ago, Mr. R. Austin Freeman devoted attention to a type of criminal whose special characteristic was his indifference to human life. While the action of this novel ("The d'Arbly Mystery") was made to take place in London, the criminal concerned was a fugitive from the United States, and the author dwelt upon his readiness to take the lives of any persons who might even in a remote degree threaten his safety subsequent to the commission of the original crime. Quite rightly at that time the author showed that this was not a characteristic of the typical British criminal, and he advanced

the theory that this type had been developed in America through traits acquired from immigrants hailing from the south and certain parts of central Europe. Mr. Austin Freeman's long suit would appear to be his intimate knowledge of everything connected with the medical profession in particular on top of a working acquaintance with most lines of business—at least as a layman would gather in the course of following his devastating logic. Since, however, the novel in question was written it has surely become necessary to revise certain previously conceived views regarding the type of lawbreaker who readily develops into a gunman for within the last few days two cases have been reported from England showing an increasing readiness to hold life cheap in comparison with the personal freedom of the criminal.

In the first of these cases a man was sent to prison for fifteen years for the death of a postman. The latter had found him engaged in breaking into the post office, and when tackled the burglar fired four shots with fatal effect. In the absence of the full facts of the case it would seem that circumstances prevented the jury from bringing in a verdict of murder, which in the average case of that sort would not appear to be unduly harsh, and the gunman accordingly received the term of imprisonment stated. In defence it was urged in this case that the shots were fired with the intention of frightening the postman but not of killing him. No doubt perfectly true, but it does not dispose of the legal axiom that a man is presumed to intend the logical consequences of his actions. The second case, occurred this week at Thames Ditton. Breaking into a house and arousing the inmates, the burglars fled in a rowing boat. They miscalculated the fighting spirit of the householder they had proposed to despoil, for the latter plunged into the river and swam after them, undeterred by revolver bullets fired from the boat. When he made a gallant but unavailing attempt to upset the boat he was stunned by a blow from the butt of a pistol. His plucky chase came to a fruitless end. Although the housebreakers outnumbered their pursuer, and because of this should easily have been able to deal with him through physical means, nevertheless their first recourse was to firearms. Mr. Austin Freeman would doubtless point out that this was the typical sort of blunder a criminal makes, for the noise of the shots awoke the neighbourhood and actually put the fugitives' freedom in greater jeopardy than it had been before.

It will be seen that like most other countries Britain in recent years has travelled so far along a path of lawlessness which in other times was largely alien to her. It may be that the cases quoted developed from nothing more than the fright natural to people on being unexpectedly disturbed while at work in a highly strung condition. That makes no difference to the sheer criminality of the acts and the sentences they merit, but such an assumption brings one to what may be called the second phase touched on by Mr. Austin Freeman. This, as already indicated, may follow the initial crime at any interval, and consists of a further sacrifice of life wherever necessary to cover up the traces of the perpetrator's identity. It may be taking a great deal for granted in saying so, but there seems to be no evidence to suggest that such a phase has as yet exhibited itself in the annals of crime in Britain. That is not to say that it will not yet appear as a natural corollary of the primary recklessness, and, apart from the work of the police, it is undoubtedly the courts which will be the principal factor in its prevention. In this connection the outlook of the judges is all important. It is on record that one judge complained to an eminent

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

TROOPS FIRING ON SHIPS

Protest Sent by Japanese Minister to Nanking: Innumerable Cases

Alleging that Chinese regular and irregular troops and bandits have in innumerable cases fired on Japanese vessels engaged in their lawful pursuits on the Yangtze River, Mr. M. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Minister, has filed a strong note of protest with the government in Nanking. "Japanese vessels and passengers on the Yangtze have been exposed to a constant danger," the Minister asserts. Appended to the Note is a list giving details of 124 instances of this firing during recent months. The text of the note follows:—

"On the 1st instant the Japanese steamer *Tangyang Maru* of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, while sailing down the Yangtze River for Hankow, was fired on by a party of about thirty men from the shore near Lungkow.

"Again on the night of the 10th instant, when the steamship *Hsingang Maru* of the same Company was sailing towards Tiaokunkow on her upward voyage from Hankow, she was fired on from a spot on the shore where trenches had been dug and regular troops posted on guard. The steamer, with all the lights put out, hurried off the danger at full speed, but

upon reaching off Tiaokunkow, was again fired upon from ashore. More than ten shots were fired and two hit the vessel.

"In citing the above two latest cases of unlawful shooting at Japanese ships, I have the honour to call your attention to the fact that there are innumerable similar cases where Japanese ships navigating on the Yangtze River have been attacked with rifles or guns by Chinese regular and irregular troops or bandits for the purpose of intimidation or depredation. Since January 1930, as many as 130 cases, a brief account of which is attached hereto, have been reported to this Legation.

"Though fortunately enough it has so happened that the cases have been few where lives were lost, the Japanese vessels and passengers on the Yangtze have been exposed to a constant danger. It is a rule of international law that even between belligerent countries it is not allowed to attack peacefully navigating merchant ships. At the occurrence of each of the cases cited in the attached list, the Japanese Consular authorities lodged a strong protest with the Chinese authorities, but no effective measures have been taken by the latter to suppress the recurrence of the offence, which is still frequently perpetrated with impunity.

"While solemnly demanding that your Government immediately take effective measures to put an end to such atrocious activities as aforesaid of your nationals against Japanese ships, I have the honour to declare that the whole responsibility for any repetition of the outrage must be borne by your Government."

GUTTED VESSEL FLOATED

Fire Breaks Out Again on I-Tu While Under Tow

Having smouldered over a week in bales of cotton which formed part of the cargo stowed in the hold, fire again on Nov. 23 broke out aboard the gutted motor vessel I-Tu, while it was being towed from the upper Yangtze River to Ichang by the steamer *Chichuen*, according to a wireless message received from the latter vessel on Nov. 24 by the Shanghai office of the Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company, owners of both craft.

The latest blaze, however, was quickly extinguished by prompt action on the part of Captain H. Palleon, in command of the *Chichuen*, aided by Captain C. Opperman, Master of the I-Tu, which had been beached 100 miles below Chungking on the upper reaches of the Yangtze last week following an explosion and fire which took a heavy toll of life. The I-Tu, which had been gutted completely in the conflagration, was towed off the beach on November 21 after the original blaze had been smothered and the accumulated water pumped out of the hull. While the vessel and her cargo, consisting of 350 tons of diverse merchandise, is rated as a total loss, completely covered by insurance, it was decided to tow the fire-swept steel hulk to Shanghai where a thorough inspection and survey can be made.

When the second blaze broke out, while en route under tow to Ichang, the *Chichuen* immediately dropped the line and lay alongside the hulk. Several streams from the powerful salvage pumps soon smothered the ignited cotton before any further damage of importance could be accomplished.

brother judge in England how horribly he suffered when having to pass the death sentence. He received the reply that this was due to misplaced sympathy, and his learned brother went on to say:—

You have only the being that has done the wrong and whom you are going to deprive of life before you; let your mind revert to the scene and circumstances of the crime as disclosed in the evidence with its too pregnant accompaniment of damnable, low cunning, cowardice and brutal cruelty. Imagine the mental and physical agony of the victim, the wretchedness of those he leaves behind him, and you will feel few of those feelings you describe, at least they will be shorn of their intensity.

Obviously misplaced sympathy would encourage the development of further criminal callousness, but example elsewhere is too potent to suggest that much of it will enter into the handling of the type of crime under discussion.

PETERSFIELD'S OFFICERS REPRIMANDED

Court Martial Follows Loss of Admiral's Yacht

Hongkong, Nov. 26.

Lieutenant Pratt, the Navigating Officer of H.M.S. *Petersfield*, which was wrecked a fortnight ago on its way from Shanghai to Hongkong, had to face a Court Martial to-day. He was charged on three counts, —with allowing the *Petersfield* to be lost, with allowing her to be stranded, and with allowing the vessel "to be hazarded."

He was acquitted on the first two charges, but was found guilty on the charge of allowing H.M.S. *Petersfield* to be hazarded.

The sentence of the Court was that he be severely reprimanded. Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, the Commander-in-Chief, China Station, who was aboard H.M.S. *Petersfield* when she was lost, gave evidence. He paid a high tribute to the personnel of the *Petersfield*, stating that their conduct was admirable in every sense during the period of the disaster to the vessel.

Nov. 27.

This morning Commander D. C. Lang, who was in command of H.M.S. *Petersfield* at the time of the disaster, was placed on trial.

The cross-examination of the witnesses was directed particularly towards the sailing instructions given by Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, the Commander-in-Chief, China Station, who was aboard the *Petersfield* when she was wrecked.

Nov. 28.

Commander D. C. Lang to-day complained that on what proved to be the last voyage of the vessel Admiral Sir Howard Kelly on a least three occasions interfered with the navigation of ship.

Admiral Kelly, said the accused, told him he was not to do as he wanted, but to take orders and obey them. Commander Lang said that if left to himself he would have stopped his ship an hour before he did.

Commander Lang submitted that if an officer is continually overruled by an Admiral he is bound to feel a psychological effect, causing him to underestimate his own judgment.

Commander Lang was found "not guilty" on charges of causing the loss of *Petersfield* but he was found "guilty" on charges of hazarding and stranding the vessel, for which he is severely reprimanded.—United Press.

EFFECT OF THE BOYCOTT

Japanese Hard Hit: Merchants Said to Be Facing Bankruptcy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Nov. 15. The boycott of Japanese goods by the Chinese has hit Japan very hard and Japanese merchants in various parts of China, especially in Shanghai, are, according to press reports, on the verge of bankruptcy. The Commercial Department of the Shanghai Municipality is reported to import Manchester cotton yarn and cloth to meet the shortage of supply caused by the boycott.

In the meantime, anti-Japanese societies, say dispatches from China to the local papers, are intensifying the movement designed to break Japan commercially and economically and are said to be not only supervising commercial transactions and preventing any dealing in Japanese goods, but also to have prohibited Chinese merchants from paying outstanding accounts, some for goods purchased from Japanese merchants several months before the present situation occurred. So intense is the supervision exercised by leaders in the agitation to suspend all economic intercourse between Japan and China that one paper here reports the Nippon Yusen Kaisha alone has in its warehouses over 36,500 tons of goods, while practically no hope exists for the disposal of these goods for months to come.

How sharp the decrease in the import of Japanese goods to China is exemplified by the fact that the Aso Maru recently entered Shanghai with only 150 tons, all consigned to Japanese merchants. Small merchants and industrialists, it is stated here, have no other alternative than bankruptcy; while, of 40 smaller Japanese factories, each employing about 30 workers, no less than 33 are reported to have been compelled to close. About one-half of the Japanese shops in Shanghai, it is stated here, are unable to pay wages, while practically one-half of the Japanese workers in Shanghai are reported to have already returned to their native land.

It is believed here that Japanese mills will close down in the immediate future, certainly before the end of November. Trouble is feared then, since no retiring allowance will be given Chinese workers in Japanese mills as the reason for closing the mills is due to the anti-Japanese boycott. Japanese spinners are expected to issue a statement shortly to the effect that the mills will remain closed until an assurance is given that the boycott will be stopped.

It is recalled that, when the Tientsin affair occurred in 1927, and when the then Premier, the late Baron General Tanaka, threw a strong contingent of troops into Shanghai, spinners in Tientsin had to close their mills for months. The present strain between Japan and China is much graver and it is expected that the mills will have to remain closed for a much longer period. There are 40 Japanese spinning mills in China with 1,655,000 spindles and 13,090 looms. Of these, 27, with 1,169,000 spindles and 9,900 looms, are in Shanghai. Altogether, some 55,000 workers are employed in the Japanese mills, 61,000 in Shanghai, of whom 59,000 are Chinese. The total sum invested by Japanese spinners in these enterprises is put at about ¥2,000,000. Although the large spinning companies in Shanghai have not yet closed down, the belief is growing here that their suspension is only a question of time, leading to considerable implementing of the ranks of the unemployed here.

The next month or so will determine the future of the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. This is the view taken by several distinguished Japanese economists, amongst them being Dr. M. Takayanagi, secretary of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Takayanagi recalls that, in the past, Chinese boycott movements against Japan broke down just as soon as the stocks of Japanese goods in the hands of Chinese merchants became exhausted. He thinks that, in another month or six weeks, these stocks of Japanese goods will be used up and then will come the struggle between pocket-books and what a certain type of Chinese conceive to be patriotism. Then will the world see, he believes, whether the present boycott will run the usual course of other boycotts or whether it will stage a new departure. His opinion is that, even if there be some mitigation in the severity of the boycott, the general effect on Japan would be the same. Dr. Takayanagi emphasises that the boycott is too well organised, too thoroughly supported by both the Nanking Government and the Kuomintang, to be broken down by the opposition of

the merchants affected. Besides, he points out, it is also too profitable.

Japanese trade with central and south China, according to him, is at a virtual standstill, while that with north China and Manchuria is much below the normal volume. He refuses to place much hope on the reported orders of the Nanking Government to end the boycott. "This is just a mere gesture," he declares. "With one hand, Nanking signals that the boycott be called off; with the other, it instructs that it should be intensified. That other hand is the Kuomintang which is to Nanking what the Comintern is to Moscow, and like Moscow, Nanking pleads that it cannot over-rule the patriotism of the Chinese and has nothing to do with Kuomintang." Dr. Takayanagi lays stress on the fact that the boycott weapon is a two-edged sword and that the Chinese are losing by it too, since they have to buy from other countries whose goods are more expensive. He also points out that Japan buys from China more than she sells and that, while China is Japan's second-best customer—the United States ranking first—Japan is China's best customer. Japanese mills in Japan, he says, do not expect to be badly hit by the shrinkage of the Chinese market and, even now, are building up new markets and expanding old ones all over the world.

Big Decline in Shipping

Special attention is being called to the remarkable decline in Japanese shipping with China.

According to the latest returns made public by the Communications Office authorities a decided decline characterises the Japanese shipping service to China, as compared with the preceding year. The following table gives details:

Shipping Line	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1931
Shanghai-Hankow	18,261	10,013
Hankow-Ichang	960	99
South China	5,342	1,220
North China	3,258	1,288
Tientsin	1,240	1,606

The increase as noted on the Tientsin line is due to the fact that vessels on the Yangtze service, owing to the anti-Japanese movement in the region, temporarily were transferred to the Tientsin run.—Rengo.

JAPAN STICKING TO GOLD

No Reason to Depart from Gold Standard

Osaka, Nov. 25. The annual meeting of bankers of Western Japan assembled here today.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Inouye, the Minister of Finance, after reviewing the financial and economic situation in Japan, emphatically denounced the argument for re-imposition of the embargo on the export of gold. He said that not even one factor existed justifying uneasiness about Japan's gold standard. He pointed out:

1. That Japan's finances are sound owing to continued retrenchment by the Government.
2. That the balance of Japan's international trade this year shows some improvement and will be further improved by favourable invisible trade; and
3. That Japan has no foreign short-term loans, like Germany and Britain.

With regard to the gold position the Minister of Finance pointed out that the gold shipped abroad since the lifting of the embargo, although partly used for settlement of the trade balance, had to a large extent been invested in foreign securities abroad and had increased Japan's overseas funds by ¥185,000,000. Gold shipments from Japan since Britain went off the gold standard were primarily due to speculative buying of dollars, which already had subsided and no further shipments were likely.

The Minister of Finance also rejected as unsound arguments advocating re-imposition of the gold embargo as a means to a recovery of business.

At the same meeting, Mr. Hajikata, Governor of the Bank of Japan, asked for the co-operation of bankers in maintaining the gold standard.—Reuter.

A DOZEN training planes, ordered by the National Aviation Bureau from Great Britain, have been brought to Shanghai and will be sent to Nanking in a couple of days.

CANTON BOYCOTT COMMITTEE

An Air of Uncertainty Created: Government Attitude

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Nov. 18.

Although nothing exceptional took place on the 10th, when the seizure by pickets of Japanese goods was to have commenced the boycott is, to all intents and purposes, in operation. Methods may differ, yet the present boycott committee is just as high-handed as was the Anti-British Committee of 1925, and "enemy goods" are being kept off of port just as effectively as they were in the days when it was a "high crime" to traffic in whatever was manufactured in Manchester or Sheffield.

This is largely because the boycott committee has respected its own laws. It has created an air of uncertainty, therefore the merchants do not know where they stand. No matter what the circumstances are, imports or exports may be seized, and yet it is all done in such an irregular manner that dealers have not been able to "fix it up" with the pickets as they were wont to do in 1925 when, for a price, almost anything could be done.

Outwardly, the Government is not in sympathy with picket operations. Appeals for co-operation with the boycott committee have not produced favourable replies. General Hsiang Han-ping, Chief of Police, would not commit himself when requested to let policemen accompany committee agents when the latter inspect Canton shops: the matter will be considered by the general. Lacking this official co-operation and consent, the boycotters have had to do indirectly what they cannot do directly, and that is what has created the air of uncertainty for no one can say just what the committee is going to do next to make the boycott the more effective.

From the four corners of the province have come reports of interference with the transportation of suspected "enemy goods." At Kongmoon, Patsan and the other ports, the pickets have gone further than they have in Canton, and have, in some instances, actually taken shipments away from consignees. Near Waichow a military guard privately employed by shippers who were bringing their goods from Hongkong was set upon by country-people and routed after several of the combatants had been killed or sent to the hospital. The shipment of anything that may be thought to have come from Japan has therefore, virtually ceased.

Few bales or boxes have fallen into picket hands in Canton, and, were the police to be sent for when the attempt was being made to seize them, probably the authorities would give protection to the owner. Yet such incidents have arisen. More uncertainty has thus arisen, for these goods have not been placed in the boycott committee's godown, but secretly conveyed elsewhere.

The production of the document that proves that the importer has duly made known to the committee in conformity with its regulations that so many dozens of this or that had been contracted for future delivery has been of no avail. Registration is not enough, the exasperated merchants have learned after numerous cases of confiscation. After registration, a special moving permit has to be obtained and exhibited upon demand.

Goods that had already been bought and were on store shelves, says the committee, may not be sold without a special sales permit. When this authority is applied for the committee must inspect the shop before it will grant it, but, since General Hsiang Han-ping has not promised to send along police, and will not sanction the inspection of shops if a committee agent goes alone, there is no way in which the boycotters can carry out their rule; permits are not being issued, and yet the rule that goods may not be sold without them still stands.

Suppose the claim is made that any article suspected of being of Japanese origin is not so in fact. The boycotters say the owner may ship the same, or may sell it in his store, if he first puts up a bond. Concurrently he must furnish the committee with a sample so that, in the long run, the owner may be held responsible if he has lied.

All of Canton's commercial bodies sent members to represent them yesterday at a joint meeting, the outcome of which was the appointment of several who will treat direct with the boycott society. Several points must be clarified so that the wheels of business may not stop running.

An individual case that will be taken up is that of Kui Chang. The latter bought some bags of beans,

MEDICINE OFFERED TO KING GEORGE

No Precedent for Such a Gift: Premier Nonplussed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Nov. 16.

Of the many letters daily pouring into the Premier's residence, expressing gratitude, encouragement or indignation regarding various questions, none caused more perplexity to the Premier and his secretaries than one received yesterday from a man in Osaka, with an offer to present King George of England with a family medicine handed down as a treasured secret from generation to generation. The epistle reads:—

"Since the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, the relations between Great Britain and Japan appear to have suffered. Understanding that the King of England has been afflicted with rheumatism for many years, I wish to present a family medicine, which has a remarkable curative power for rheumatism. It has been a secret in our family for generations. I consequently request the Premier to arrange for its presentation to King George."

The Premier was nonplussed by this unusual request. It was the first time that he had been asked to forward a medicine to the King of England. Many weighty problems of state have worried him but he was never more perplexed than in trying to find a suitable answer to the simple letter. It was finally decided, however, to refuse on the ground that "there is no precedent for such a request." The reply was forwarded through the Prefectural Governor of Osaka.

BASE OF PIRATES RAIDED

Chinese Troops Carried by British Destroyer

Hongkong, Nov. 24.

The British Navy and the Chinese military authorities worked together on Sunday when, after a consultation between the British Consul at Swatow and the Chinese general in command of that city, H.M.S. Sterling embarked a party of Chinese troops and proceeded to examine the coast in the vicinity of Namoa Island, outside Swatow.

The destroyer was searching for the band of pirates who held up the China Navigation Co.'s steamer Hanyang on the night of November 19, when the Captain of the vessel was forced to steer a course for Namoa Island, where the desperadoes decamped with their booty.

A report from the Sterling received last night states that the Chinese troops were landed yesterday and recovered several cases of cargo taken from the Hanyang. The message adds that 30 suspects were taken prisoner and that, during the operations, several houses in Namoa village, believed to be the dwellings of pirates, were burnt to the ground.—Reuter.

THE "North-China Daily News" learns from a very reliable source that the members of the Shanghai Anti-Japanese Association have brought pressure to bear on the workers of various local dockyards and shipbuilding companies to refuse to undertake the repair of Japanese ships. On Wednesday, the Japanese ship, Aoshan Maru was taken to local shipyards for repairs but, because the workers refused to undertake the work, the vessel left.

A notice has been pasted up on the store front which is tantamount to a notice of attachment. It is being contended by Kui Chang that these are Manchurian beans. Those behind the boycott hold that, admitting this, the beans came from Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and so are "enemy goods." But the answer to that is that the order was not placed with the M.B.K. but with a foreigner who is not Japanese, so how can Kui Chang be held guilty if this foreigner purchased them from a Japanese house?

Another practice destructive to business is the detailing of policemen to guard the premises of Japanese who have their offices inside the city. It is claimed that the officer who strolls up and down before the Toyo Hotel questions prospective guests in such a manner that they give up their idea of taking rooms there. And even when customers are not scared away by questioning, seeing a policeman before a Japanese firm's door, they realise that attention will be drawn to them if they enter, so they pass by without going in.

BUSINESS CRISIS IN MUKDEN

Unemployment Spectre for Winter

Mukden, Nov. 28.

Mukden is rather a desolate city to-day, business is at standstill, and abject poverty stalks in every street. Since the Japanese occupied the city no less than forty per cent. of the Chinese population has left "for other parts."

The departure of the local Chinese Government for Chinchow left thousands without employment, for it is estimated by foreigners who were in Chinese Government employ that about 25 per cent. of the population of Mukden "ate Government rice" in the vernacular phrase. It is claimed that, apart altogether from military expenses, the government of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang paid out monthly in salaries and wages about a million dollars.

Under the Japanese régime nothing like this sum is being paid, hence it is easy to see that the present winter is going to be extremely hard for thousands, for in addition to these reasons the stoppage of business has resulted in many shops and firms temporarily closing their doors and adding vast numbers to the roll of unemployed.

It is hoped that some businesses will improve. A few Chinese are beginning to realise that, if the Japanese are here to remain (and no one believes otherwise) they might as well start trying to reorganise business under Japanese jurisdiction early as late.

Worthless Note Issues

Some interesting if disturbing information has been collected by foreign business men in Manchuria concerning the many and varied currencies in use in the Three Eastern Provinces. Each big town has its own particular currency which, generally, is of little use and usually is not even recognised in other towns near by. Fengtien notes have little or no value in Kirin, Kirin money is unacceptable in Harbin although that city is in the same province, and Heilungkiang money is good in that province only.

This was never better illustrated than when, before the recent fighting, foreign residents left Tsitsihar for Harbin for safety. They took with them quantities of Heilungkiang notes only to find that in Harbin such money would not buy even a loaf of bread.

Most Kirin and Heilungkiang notes are not convertible, are based on a copper standard, and have been in use among the farming classes of these provinces for twenty years.

Absolutely accurate figures regarding the value of the many note issues in Manchuria are not obtainable but reliable estimates give the total value as two hundred million dollars Mex. The principal ones are as follows:—

Heilungkiang notes	10,000,000,000 tiao
Kirin official notes	8,000,000,000 tiao
Fengpiao (Mukden)	2,550,000,000 yuan
Harbin dollars	60,000,000 yuan
Hsien Ta-yang piao	30,000,000 yuan
Kirin Ta-yang piao	10,000,000 yuan
Mukden silver dollar notes	10,000,000 yuan
Silver dollars	10,000,000 yuan
Small Silver coin	5,500,000 yuan
Kuo-lo exchange note	5,000,000 taels
Antung sycee	2,500,000 taels

In addition Chinese banks of issue have silver reserves and people all over the provinces own a considerable quantity of silver in the shape of silver ornaments, utensils, etc. which must be worth several hundred million dollars in actual silver. The figures set out above are currencies which are in circulation and which all come into daily use in business transactions in Manchuria.—Reuter.

SOVIET-MONGOLIAN FRIENDSHIP

Mongol Leaders Swear Eternal Pact with Moscow

Moscow, Nov. 28.

A solemn declaration of eternal friendship between Outer Mongolia and Soviet Russia was received to-day by M. Molotov, the President of the Peoples Commissaries from the heads of the Outer Mongolian Government on the occasion of the fourteenth anniversary of the establishment of the present regime in that country.

The declaration refers to Soviet Russia as the best and truest friend of Revolutionary Mongolia and avows that "in the case of necessity" the Mongolians, together with the working masses throughout the world, will rush to the defence of the Soviet Union.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

ENGINEERS IN THE FIELD

Flood Commission Executives Leave for Famine Area to Start Rehabilitation

With all plans completed for the distribution of flood relief wheat throughout the famine stricken provinces of interior China, the 18 engineers who will have charge of rehabilitation operations and the actual disbursement of supplies in the field, left Shanghai on Nov. 23 for their various districts, according to an announcement by Sir John Hope Simpson, the supervising head of the Flood Relief Commission here. As rapidly as wheat arrives at the up-country distribution centres, both work and food will be supplied to the thousands of idle and destitute victims of last season's inundations.

In accordance with the system found so successful in combating famine in the United Provinces of India, the Commission has adopted the policy of requiring, wherever practicable, a quota of actual labour from every able-bodied applicant for assistance in return for relief supplies. By placing qualified engineers, the majority of whom are technically trained Chinese, in charge of districts, the labour so derived will be devoted to rebuilding and repairing the shattered dykes throughout the flooded area, to constructing badly needed roadways and in general rehabilitating the stricken countryside. As this is the first time in China that a medium of labour has been required in exchange for relief, some difficulty is anticipated in certain districts in enforcing this measure. With an adequate military guard provided, however, the Commission will adhere strictly to its programme, which also will serve as a test of the validity of the appeals made. All women and children will be given their wheat free of obligations.

In addition to the wheat which will be distributed in accordance with this policy, allotments have been made for emergency cases, to be disposed of as the conditions may dictate, and for agricultural relief. Farmers who require grain for seed purposes or who may need assistance in paying for the repair of their own dykes fall in this latter category. In such of these instances when the need is bona-fide, the Commission will release sufficient grain to meet a percentage of the cost of repair, the farmer furnishing the balance of the remuneration to the workers so employed.

To supplement the system and to ensure as far as possible that the grain reaches the needy in the manner intended, Sir John has arranged for the establishment of an inspectorate. With Mr. Dwight Edwards, an official of the China International Famine Relief Society, serving as chief inspector, men from this department will tour every division continually and trace all supplies, through each stage, to the final recipients. In the manner, Sir John hopes to avoid any appreciable amount of relief supplies finding their way into the hands of merchants or other unauthorised persons. The magnitude of this task alone can be realised from the fact that already 1,000 points of distribution have been designated, ranging as far up the Yangtze River as Shashi. Unfortunately, there are thousands of refugees who are doomed to starvation without the Commission being able to tender any aid whatsoever. These people are clustered in areas either dominated by Communists or infested with bandits where it would be unsafe for the relief operatives to go. In fact, conditions are so bad in the communist districts, reports show that nearly the entire population are on a refugee basis with practically no hope for succour, Red rule having resulted in a general devastation of those parts of the countryside that managed to escape the natural disasters.

To date the Nanking district is the first flood area in which relief work has been placed on the reorganised basis devised by the Commission, operations there being in charge of Mr. D. Y. Lin, the Director of Forestry for the Nationalist Government. About 500 of the 1,500 tons allotted to this section arrived at Nanking on November 20 and now are being distributed from the Commercial Savings Bank godown at Hsiakwan. With 1,730,241 mow of the total 3,506,722 mow devoted to rice planting having been flooded, 581,540 persons in the district are depending on relief, practically 35 per cent. of the entire population of 1,664,788. The first work undertaken here is the construction of a road between Nankai and Chuyung, which long has been needed.

At the same time, seed wheat is being distributed in the Nanking area to 1,140 families who farm 14,943 mow of land. According to

the local arrangements, each farmer having 40 mow of land is being granted ten catties of seed wheat per mow, all of which is to be returned to the Commission in three equal installments before July 1, 1935. In making this restitution, the farmer is permitted to substitute two catties of seed rice for each catty of seed wheat owed.

Total cash collections received by the Famine Relief Commission so far amount to over \$6,000,000 silver, Sir John stated on Nov. 28. At the same time he paid high tribute to the shipping men of Shanghai who form the Inland Transportation Committee and who have arranged the freighting of relief wheat to up-country points on their vessels practically free of charge.

"Our shipments receive even more attention than paid cargo," Sir John declared, "with the result that supplies are reaching our distribution centres on scheduled time, thus permitting the entire machine to function smoothly."

1,000 Tons a Day

Despite the demand for up-river space on available cargo vessels, the relief wheat is being shipped out of Shanghai under the auspices of the Inland Transportation Committee at the rate of 1,000 tons each day, according to cargo reports compiled here on Nov. 26. So far 20,000 tons of the grain have been sacked and forwarded in this manner to points where it was most urgently required. It has not been found necessary so far to place any wheat whatsoever in storage locally, although an off-shore freighter with from 7,000 to 10,000 tons of cereal arrives in Shanghai approximately every three days from the Pacific Coast.

According to the plans prepared and placed in operation by the Inland Transportation Committee, space for relief wheat is reserved on every out-bound river steamer, no matter how many other demands may be made by usual shippers of merchandise. At the present time the main shipments are being made in vessels operated on regular schedules by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Yangtze Rapid Steamship Company, and China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, with additional lots carried when steamers are available by the San Peh Steam Navigation Company and the Ningpo-Shanghai Steamship Company. Even the oil tankers operated up-river by the Asiatic Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company, together with the lumber carriers of the China Import & Export Lumber Company which ordinarily do not accept outside cargoes, are carrying as much grain on every voyage as is possible for them to accommodate within their limited facilities.

All of this grain is being transported by the different steamship companies at the bare expense of handling, despite the fact that up-river space is at a premium at the present time and will be even more in demand during the "low water season" from December to March inclusive. Owing to the fall in the level of the river during these months, it is only possible to operate small shallow-draught steamers with extremely limited cargo capacities, consequently it is pointed out that the transportation companies are making substantial sacrifices of profits to aid the work of the Relief Commission.

The agreement to handle the relief wheat at such low figures was proposed by the Inland Transportation Committee, which is composed entirely of shipping men. After receiving the endorsement and appreciation of the National Government for this proposal, both the transportation and lightering requirements were advertised in the Shanghai press by the Committee in order to satisfy the public that no lower bids could be offered. Not a single reply was received.

With Sir John Hope Simpson having been appointed by the Nanking Government to head the personnel of the Relief Commission, the Inland Transportation Committee consists of the following members: Mr. Yu Yeh-ching of the San Peh Steamship Co., Chairman; Mr. Yu Kah-keo, Ningpo-Shanghai Steam Navigation Company; Mr. A. J. Grant, Asiatic Petroleum Co., Mr. A. V. T. Dean, Butterfield & Swire, Mr. T. D. Drake, Standard Oil Co., Mr. L. R. Schinazi, China Import & Export Lumber Co., Mr. L. W. Hoyt,

Yangtze Rapid Steamship Co., Mr. W. T. Hawkins, G. S. Marden & Co., Mr. G. K. King, China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Mr. E. T. Tod, Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., Messrs. Everetts & Co. serve as secretaries to the committee with Mr. Drake and Mr. King as honorary treasurers. All arrangements in connection with ocean transport are directed by Mr. F. B. Lynch, Financial Advisor to the Nanking Government who is serving as assistant to Sir John Hope Simpson.

Private Shipments

In addition to the 15,000,000 bushels being sent from America, other large shipments of American grain and flour are being dispatched from Portland for Shanghai on private account, it was revealed here on Nov. 29 in cargo reports received from the United States.

Not counting the relief wheat, which is being forwarded under the auspices of the United States Farm Bureau, private shipments of wheat from Portland to Shanghai constituted more than three-quarters of the entire grain shipments from the Columbia River at the time this report was compiled. Out of a total 724,666 bushels clearing in one week, 600,000 were for Shanghai with 117,660 for the United Kingdom. In the same period 7,500 barrels of flour were cleared, as well for this city. Similar totals for other weeks during the past several months indicate the same results. Among the freighters which brought these private cargoes to Shanghai were the Titanian, and the Vernon City.

Arrangements to ship 85,000 tons of relief wheat in the near future have been completed in Portland by Messrs. W. L. Conyn & Sons, who hold the delivery contract on the American side. Ten cargo vessels flying various flags had been chartered in this regard to load at Portland and Puget Sound ports, and by this time the majority will be on their way here.

FAMINE FEARED IN ANHUI

Conditions Expected to Get Worse

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Lui-an-chow, Nov. 13.

Here is a district not seriously affected by the floods of last summer, but where there was a good rice crop. But it has troubles of its own. It has been a Red objective for some years, but has been defended by provincial troops. The Reds occupy the territory just across the river from the city, and from that point northward toward the city of Hoh k'ui Hsien and the magistrate, "Hsien Chang" of Hoh k'ui Hsien has been in their hands for several months, and is still detained by them.

The river for 60 li northward from Lui-an-chow is not open to boat traffic on account of the Reds holding one bank. No boatman will take the risk involved in either ascending or descending, so all goods including rice and charcoal, the two of this district's most important exports, have to be carried or bargined 60 li before they can be loaded in boats. And goods coming the other way have to be carried or bargined the same distance after being unloaded from boats. One of these imports is lime, which is brought from Cheng-yang-kuan, and at present costs \$13 per couble load and is scarcely obtainable even at that price.

We have lately been exploring the flood area to the north of the Huai, and find it extended 120 li in that direction, and farther to some extent. After the waters receded back wheat was sown, and sweet potatoes planted, on the higher lands as they emerged. I had never before seen such areas in these crops. But the summer floods were followed by an autumn draught, so that though they made a good beginning in growth, the latter simply languished in the fields, otherwise they might have produced a substantial food supply.

Now the much needed rain is falling, has been falling slowly but steadily three days and nights, the kind of rain that all soaks into the soil, and does not run off. It will cause all the wheat that has been sown in the dry soil to grow, and will make it possible to push the wheat sowing to completion. This is a good augury for next year. The worst famines are those that extend through a succession of years, causing a complete exhaustion of supplies.

Famine conditions are not yet severe in the upper regions of the

FLOODS TOLL IN N. E. HONAN

Only One-Tenth of Crops Reaped

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiteh, Honan, Nov. 17.

The local Famine Relief Society has recently compiled figures in regard to the losses suffered by Shangku-hsien, of which Kueiteh is the centre, during the floods this year. I quote them below:

3,601 villages and the four suburbs of Kueiteh city were inundated.
3,688 square Chinese miles, total area inundated.
4,654,410 Chinese acres inundated, total area by acreage.
5,858 Chinese acres, total area damaged by flood waters.
102,953 homes destroyed by the flood.
438,479 people made homeless by the flood.
405 deaths caused directly by the flood.
1,679 domestic animals killed or drowned at time of flood.
103,983 Chinese "chien" destroyed by flood.
\$1,428,907 is estimated value of property destroyed by flood.

The flood waters have all subsided now and all refugees have returned to their homes. A great number of the destroyed houses have been replaced by new ones but there will have to be a great doubling up of people in their homes when the cold weather comes. It is not easy to rent a house these days in Kueiteh on account of their scarcity.

In regard to the crops reaped in Shangku-hsien, it is approximately estimated that only one-tenth of the bean, millet and sesame crops were reaped. Kaoliang did not suffer very much on account of its height. The wheat crop was a good one but a great deal of stored wheat was washed away by the flood waters. The prices of grains have gone up and living expenses are higher than in previous years at this time of the year. There is still enough to eat, though the poorer classes are eating very poor quality food. It is considered that as the winter comes on, real famine conditions will prevail and a great deal of suffering will be experienced. Some families have already left this area for other parts, fearing lack of food.

The motor roads are all passable though in places they are more like battlefields cut up by trenches. The flood waters cut big slices out of them, and in lots of places the farmers cut the roads in order to let the flood waters pass. Repair work is now being done on the Kueiteh-Yungchung road. The road from Kueiteh to Pochow is quite good and is continually traversed by motor buses.

Banditry is still prevalent in the eastern part of Hsia-I. Recently a Roman Catholic mission in that area was entered on pretext that quinine was needed by bandits. The Fathers were bound, their clothing taken and \$200 had to be handed over before the bandits would leave. These desperadoes pasted scattered but will no doubt turn up again in some other part of the east.

The autumn wheat is looking very good. There has been a little rain in the last couple of days which will be very beneficial. The weather has been very mild for the time of the year so far; Indian summer weather still prevailing.

LABOUR RELIEF PLAN

New Highway and Dredging of Lotus Lake Proposed

Nanking, Nov. 23.

Construction of the Nanking-Kaoshun and Nanking-Wuhu Highways and the dredging of the Lotus Lake and the Chinihuai River will be part of the programme of labour relief formulated by the Nanking Branch of the National Flood Relief Commission. Part of the American wheat allotted for the Nanking area will be employed for the purpose. So far, 8,840 tons of the cereal have been received.

In regard to agricultural relief for the farmers, investigations have been conducted by the Ministry of Industry at Hushu and other neighbouring districts, to ascertain their respective needs. Native cereals in their possession will be exchanged for American wheat, the former to be reserved as seed for the next spring sowing.—Kuo Min.

Huai River flat, at least not in Cheng-yang-kuan, but they will intensify as the season advances. At present the grain shops are well stocked and prices are fairly steady. The great fish harvest is still being gathered. Beef is plentiful and cheap because the poor people are slaughtering animals that they have no hope of being able to feed.

RADIO "SQUEEZE" IN KUEIYANG

Translation Fee Wanted for Plain Message

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kueiyang, Kueichow, Nov. 5.

It really looks as if the Government offices are unable to resist the temptation to make some "squeeze" whenever an opportunity arises. Now it is the Radio Office which is "trying it on" with us.

A day or so ago, a radiogram, in plain English and typed out clearly so as to avoid any difficulty, was sent to them and, after a delay of an hour-and-a-half, they declared that they were unable to understand the message so they decided to reckon it at the rate of five letters as a word and charged also a translation fee of four cents per word although no translation was called for! Is it any wonder that China is so behind other nations when her public servants are allowed thus to cheat the public with impunity? According to a list of their charges published, I should have paid just \$2, but had to pay \$270. And look at the shameful delay in getting the message sent off!

The telegraph office is even worse on that score. Recently, I sent a telegram to Chungking and later in the day wrote a letter to confirm it. The letter arrived three days before the telegram!

Just now, silver is more plentiful in this city and it is possible to give cheques on Shanghai at par instead of having to accept \$90 here for \$100 to be paid at Shanghai as has been the case for some time past. But not improbably, before long, it will again be difficult to get ready money here at par. Altogether, the money problem is perplexing in these parts. At present, the French "Piastre du Commerce" fetches \$1.20; according to some ultra-patriotic Chinese, this is another case of foreign imperialism!

Friends visiting Kueiyang wonder why it is that there is but little variety in the goods available in the many stores here. But the reason is not hard to find. Nearly all the business firms order their goods from the coast through one or two firms of agents here. If only there were a more enterprising spirit among the merchants we should see more variety in the goods on show.

The craze for being in the fashion, politically, is now manifest in some religious quarters here. During the anti-Japanese agitation recently, a band of Roman Catholics were on the streets lecturing about the situation. I did not attend any of their meetings so I am unable to say what line they took but if the newly formed "Roman Catholic Reform Society" (天主教改进行会) is connected with that, there is no difficulty in deciding that they were following in the footsteps of the other lecturers. I have before me a copy of the public notices posted in different parts of the city stating the aims of this reform society, and its attitude towards Japan may be gathered from the fact that no fewer than four times are the Japanese called "dwarf slaves" (矮奴) and all are called upon to join in destroying (灭绝) them.

I think it may be safely said that the Roman Catholic authorities here are not in sympathy with this sort of talk but probably this reform society has no consultation with them. It is a great pity that there is not a strong party in China ready to stand apart from all this parrot abuse of those with whom they may differ.

LUNG-HAI RAILWAY EXTENSION

Hsuechow, Nov. 20.

Passenger and freight service on the Lingpao-Tungkuang section of the Lung-Hai Railway will be inaugurated on December 20, according to an announcement of the Lung-Hai Railway Administration. Work in this section is due to be completed by the early part of next month, states the announcement, and on the 20th a special train conveying guests and representatives of the Ministry of Railways will proceed from Lingpao to Tungkuang on an inspection trip. Tickets will be available the next day.

With the completion of this section, the Lung-Hai Railway will have reached beyond the Homa-Shensi border. The final phase will be the extension to Sian, the Shensi provincial capital, construction of which is now in progress. The length of the Lingpao-Tungkuang section is 40 miles.—Kuo Min.

"GRENFELL OF LABRADOR"

Famous Missionary Coming to China on Flood Survey Mission

London, Nov. 25.

One of the most famous of all missionaries—a man who was knighted in recognition of his services—is leaving for China in January. He is Sir Wilfred Grenfell, generally known as "Grenfell of Labrador," and he will form one of a deputation of three who will proceed to China for the purpose of carrying a message of sympathy from the Western religious world to that country.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell, interviewed by Reuters here to-day, declared that the deputation was going to China on behalf of English, Continental and American churches. They would, he said, thoroughly investigate the flood conditions in China. He added he and his colleagues would proceed via Siberia to Hankow and that they would spend two months in China, making Shanghai and Nanking their bases.

Sir Wilfred said that their report would be published on their return to England and that pro-

bably an appeal would then be made to the Western nations on behalf of the thousands upon thousands of flood sufferers in China. He would like, he declared, to see a great international gift from the Western nations to help China in her distress.

The other members of the deputation are Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, and the Rev. C. F. Andrews.

Sir Wilfred Grenfell, who has devoted his life to missionary work in Labrador, was born in 1865 and educated at Marlborough and Oxford. He later studied medicine at the London Hospital and then turned his talents to missionary work among the North Sea fishermen. In 1892, when he was 27 years of age, he went to Labrador and made his home there. There he worked with unbounded enthusiasm and energy and not only did he offer spiritual comfort to the inhabitants of that isolated and bleak part of the world, but he also established hospitals, schools and stores.

In recognition of his services he was created C.B.E. in 1906 and in 1927 he was made K.C.M.G.

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, who was born in 1874, was educated at Victoria University and Oxford. He took orders and rose steadily in the Church, being appointed Dean of Manchester in 1924. He received his present appointment as Dean of Canterbury early this year. The Rev. C. F. Andrews has written a biography of Mr. Gandhi, of whom he is a keen admirer. He is a well-known personality on the continent and will be remembered for the part he played in the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement in 1931-14. He has travelled extensively visiting South Africa, Fiji, Canada and British Guiana. He has now lived for some time in India, where he is vice-president of Rabindranath Tagore's Institution at Santiniketan. —Reuters.

HARBIN A CITY OF ANXIETY

Citizens Disturbed by Riot Rumours

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, Nov. 17.

The whole of yesterday reports were spread through the town regarding the possibility of riots occurring in the evening, similar to those which occurred in Tientsin last week, this causing people to keep to their houses for fear of getting into shooting affrays on the streets. The Chief of Police General Wang Jui-hua, is, however, a man of very great determination and energy, quickly making all his arrangements to prevent any rising in any part of the town. He has lately received a number of rifle from the Mukden Arsenal, and commissioning all his Police College students as well as the regular police, he put out such strong patrols that the parties who had arranged the plot, were afraid to commence, and except for the arrest of a few suspicious characters, nothing actually occurred. It was ascertained that the plot was to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway Offices and cause trouble at the Soviet Consulate and, therefore, at both these places the strongest of guards were posted and no person permitted to enter without a pass.

The whole of yesterday and to-day extra patrols were to be seen in the town as well as some of the ancient style executioners, with their fearful looking scimitars have taken up their position at many street corners. In olden days such men had the power to cut off a man's head without giving him a chance to say a word in his defence, and the appearance of these men at present is enough to give anybody "a blue fit."

They are all strong and powerfully built, with fierce moustaches, while their swords are carried in brand new red cases with new wooden handles sticking out. They stare at passers by with a look which reads as if they would like to strike a blow with their awful look-out in every direction, General Wang Jui-hua being on duty all night himself.

The appearance of General Ma of Saghalian at Tsitsihar and the gallant stand made by his picked troops has undoubtedly been the greatest surprise that the Japanese have received since they started their occupation of Manchuria on September 15. Talking to several Japanese prisoners at Tsitsihar last week, they stated that they were so astonished when the Chinese opened fire on them, that they entirely lost their usual coolness. They had become so accustomed to having not the least opposition, that it seemed a mystery to them and they were sure that there must be Soviet troops in Chinese clothing.

The fact is, however, that the Chinese troops under General Ma are very different to the Mukden and Kirin soldiers who have had an easy life at home. These men have been frontier guards for several years and have had to battle with raiders and bandits, and keep a close lookout in all weather on the frontier line, which with its severe winters is far from a "bed of roses." They have many clever young officers who have been trained in foreign countries and who are ready to lead their men into the heaviest engagement.

General Ma is an able and energetic leader, and though well on in years, is keenly alert to the situation, and a real Chinese patriot, determined to show the Japanese that he has no fear of them and will contest every inch of ground with his full strength. With such leaders the men are encouraged, and if only they had plenty of provisions and ammunition, they would put up a still more surprising show than they have done and are doing at present.

The Japanese have had many other disadvantages to contend with, such as the damage to the bridge over the Nonni, which has compelled them to carry over men in boats and in such small numbers that the Chinese have been able in several cases to blow the vessels to pieces, many of the soldiers being instantly drowned. Then the ground on the river bank is marshy, the only safe place being the railway track, which permits of only four men abreast, giving the Chinese side the opportunity of mowing them down.

ARMISTICE DAY IN AMOY

No Official Parade But Service and Dinner

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Amoy, Nov. 17.

In Amoy and Kulungu all continue quiet and peaceful. On Armistice Day, there was no official parade, but a special service was conducted in the Union Church by the pastor, the Rev. E. A. Preston. In the evening, ex-servicemen held their annual dinner and are deeply indebted to Mr. Miller, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, for the provision made for their entertainment. A dance was also held in the Amoy Club.

There have recently taken place several changes in the Consular Body. Mr. E. G. Jamieson has taken over control of the British Consulate, and Mr. Yoshiaki Miura has been placed in charge of Japanese interests in this district.

A deputation sent out by the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England is due to reach Amoy this week and will investigate the work of the English Presbyterian Mission in this region. The deputation has already visited India and Malaya and, from Amoy, will proceed to the Swatow and Hakka districts, and thence to Formosa. Early in the New Year, the members hope to visit Shanghai and Nanking. The deputation consists of the Rev. George L. Brander, Dr. S. W. Carruthers, Miss I. M. Grant, and Miss M. O. Moore.

The Rev. George L. Brander M.A., B.D., the convenor-designate of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England, was born at Brooklyn, U.S.A., of Scottish parents and was educated at Edinburgh University and New College. His ordination at Troon, Ayrshire, took place in 1906. In September, 1914, he joined up as a private in the Scots Guards, received a commission in the Royal Scots, and was wounded and taken prisoner in September, 1915. He is now minister of Highgate Presbyterian Church, London.

Dr. S. W. Carruthers, M.D., Ph.D., an elder of St. Andrew's, Upper Norwood, London, has for many years been a member of the Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church of England. He was for many years a general practitioner in Norwood and gained his Ph. D. for a thesis on the "History of the Westminster Confession of Faith."

Miss Irene M. Grant was born in Liverpool, but left it as a child, for Scotland and was educated at Hillhead High School, Glasgow. During the War, she did V.A.D. nursing and in London she has taken a prominent part in the work of the women's branch of the Foreign Mission.

Miss Mary M. Moore was born in Glasgow and educated in London. She has had much experience as a dispenser at Islington Medical Mission and for many years has been editor of a missionary publication.

SIX MONTHS IN CAPTIVITY

Catholic Father Released by Bandits

Hankow, Nov. 26.

A gaunt spectre of his former self, Father Lazzari, walked into the Catholic Mission Procuration here this morning, worn and sick after more than six months captivity by bandits. He arrived in Hankow aboard the steamer Wu-sueh and was immediately sent to the hospital for a much-needed rest.

Father Lazzari of the Vicariate of Laohokow, Hupeh, was captured by bandits in May this year when a raid on the village of Tchayuan-kow was successfully carried out by them. Three Chinese priests and one Brother were killed. A Bishop, three foreign priests, a Brother and one Chinese priest were the net result of their raid. The release of Father Lazzari now closes the incident.

Of the captives carried off in the raid, the Bishop, released some time ago because of his illness, now lies at death's door; little hope is entertained for his recovery. The Chinese priest was summarily executed by decapitation a day or two after his capture. Father Ceacaci and Brother Santini died of illness during their captivity. Father Maggini was released to conduct negotiations for the release of the captives, and now Father Lazzari has been released because of sickness, the bandits fearing

that he also would die on their hands as did the other two.

The bandits, however, still demand the equivalent of \$2,500 in medicines. They hold Father Sands, of the Hanyang mission, as guarantee for this ransom. Before releasing Father Lazzari the bandits gave him to understand that Father Sands would not be released unless medicines to the value of the sum mentioned were delivered to them, together with an additional \$2,000 for the Father's own ransom.

Further conversation with Father Lazzari of the Vicariate of Laohokow, who is sick in bed at the Catholic Mission Hospital in Hankow, revealed the fact that his release was due entirely to the heroic charity of Father Sands. The Communists offered Father Sands his liberty, but he pleaded and begged them to release Father Lazzari instead, who had been held captive for over six months and was very ill. The Communists at first refused to release Father Lazzari, but finally were prevailed upon to do so when Father Sands voluntarily offered to remain captive in their hands as guarantor for the ransom to be paid by the Mission for Father Lazzari's release. This heroic act resulted in Father Lazzari's immediate release.

While all rejoiced over the liberation of Father Lazzari, there was at the same time great mourning in Laohokow, for Bishop Ricci, Bishop of the same mission to which Father Lazzari belongs and who for a time had shared captivity with him, died peacefully at 11 a.m. to-day.

Bishop Ricci was released by the Communists on September 10 and returned to Laohokow. His captivity, however, had undermined his strength, and although on his arrival at Laohokow he was immediately sent to hospital where every care was given him, it was all in vain.—Reuters.

ICHANG SHIPPING RULE PROTESTED

Militarists Favour Own Vessels

High Chinese military commanders at Ichang now, as a side line to soldiering, operate freight and passenger carrying steamers from that port to other upper Yangtze River cities, are using their official positions to enforce advantages for their vessels over foreign owned craft plying in the same service, according to reports reaching Shanghai on Nov. 25 from Hankow, where the matter is being taken up with the Nationalist Government.

This latest of a number of difficulties which have beset foreign shipping at Ichang this past year, is declared to be a ruling by military chiefs that vessels flying the Chinese flag must be given preference in all outbound cargoes from that port, whether originating there or being trans-shipped from other steamers. This mandate is enforced, the Hankow reports state, by prohibiting Ichang merchants or wharf coolies from shipping or placing freight aboard any up-river foreign vessel until every Chinese craft in the harbour has secured a full cargo.

According to the manner in which this order operates, foreign craft now are forced to lay at Ichang until the available Chinese craft, in most cases owned by the militarists, are loaded and dispatched on their way, it is charged. Regardless of the freight rates assessed or the preference of the shippers, not a box or tale goes aboard foreign steamers while space is available on local vessels.

While the wharf coolies at this port have shown no disposition to evade the new ruling, armed guards patrol the docks and closely watch the steamers to prevent any evasions. As a consequence, it is stated that the ships owned by the militarists are charging very profitable rates while the native merchants interested in shipping height are loath to protest, fearing reprisals.

It is only a few months now since the wharf coolies union at Ichang sought to prevent any vessels from ascending the Yangtze River beyond the gateway to the Gorges without trans-shipping her cargo there, regardless of the fact that many shallow draught craft have been constructed especially for the upper river to avoid the expense and trouble of transferring freight. The coolies protested that if all vessels did not discharge cargo at Ichang they would soon have no employment. Consequently, an effort was made to force certain Shanghai shipping firms to unload their cargo and immediately restow it again in the same ship. When this was refused, a boycott was declared and only terminated by direct action on the part of the Nanking Government.

NEW YANGTZE SPEED RECORD

Motor Vessel Ichang Covers 1,000-Mile Run in Five Days

All records for a fast passage between Shanghai and Ichang, the gateway to the Gorges on the Yangtze River, have been shattered by the trim, speedy passenger carrier, I-chang, of the Yangtze Rapids Company's fleet which, with Captain Joseph Miclo in command, recently made the 1,000-mile voyage in exactly five days and 12 hours, according to figures revealed by the Shanghai office of the line on November 25.

The record-breaking run was made to the upper Yangtze city with the I-chang carrying a full cargo of freight and a large passenger list, the "White Flyer," as the vessel is called by her crew, pulling away from the dock in Shanghai at 4.30 on a Thursday morning and dropping anchor exactly at 4.30 the following Tuesday afternoon off the Ichang Bund. From that port, the I-chang continued on to Chungking, making the round passage through the Gorges to Chungking and back again to Shanghai in precisely 17 days. This time includes the hours lost when the craft tied up at night time on the stretch of river above Ichang, as navigation among the Gorges during the hours of darkness is considered too dangerous to hazard. The entire distance covered is 2600 miles round trip in inland waters, more than half way across the Pacific Ocean. In making this record, Company officials declare that Captain Miclo had a hard task, as all the vessels of this upper river fleet are known for their fleetness, which their skippers press to their best advantage.

The same voyage, in addition to breaking the record, proved eventful in other ways, a glance at the log of the I-chang showed, bandits or Communists near Chingling choosing this occasion to subject the vessel to a volley of rifle shots. At the time the firing opened, the 17 passengers aboard were grouped in easy chairs on the after-deck enjoying the river scenery. When the sharp "ping" of the bullets, however, informed the voyagers that they were serving as targets for shore-side marauders, there was an instant and simultaneous dash for the protection of the steel-armoured section forward, built for just such emergencies. Captain Miclo avers that marked talent as Olympic sprinters was displayed by the group in general.

Captain Miclo, the commander of the I-chang, has had many years experience as a navigator in the upper river reaches. He, himself, holds what is probably a record for navigating the Gorges during high water, having piloted the I-chang down from Chungking to her name-sake port this last season when 186 feet were registered in the Wind Box. There was no other shipping of any kind, not even a junk, when the Ichang made this trip, covering the entire distance between the two ports in one day. A few days later, however, when the Yangtze was but a few feet lower, Captain Edward Anderson duplicated the feat in the I-chang, also owned by the same company. The Yangtze Rapids Company operates a fleet of 10 vessels in the river service, with a sailing from Shanghai every few days.

HANGCHOW AND THE LEAGUE

Blame for the Loss of Tsitsihar

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Nov. 21.

Hangchow is crest-fallen and mournful with the news that Tsitsihar has been "snatched away" by the Japanese. And who is to blame? Judging from the illustrated propaganda, the Nanking Government comes in for a share of rebuke for slackness in a call to arms. Deference China is pictured as a cow, tethered to a stake called "Non-resistance" and cast adrift to the voracious attack of a wild beast.

The League of Nations is also severely reprimanded. There is a widespread feeling that this august assembly has let China down in her hour of need. A huge poster depicts a wounded Chinese, blood-spattered, pleading his cause before this tribunal of peace. The chairman of the Council stands, unfolding a parchment of "The Japanese case." The only consolation the wounded suppliant receives is a naive shrug of the shoulders. Another giant cartoon plays off the League as a circus, with a dancing bear. The bear is tagged "Japan." It has been playing antics for the amusement of the members of the Council but suddenly becomes ill-tempered, and, taking a dislike to the Chinese delegate, springs upon his back and begins its deadly maul. The chairman holds the brute by a rope but is powerless to subdue its surly nature. The poster reads, "Might is right; but what about the dignity of the League of Nations?"

China's opinion of the League of Nations, for the moment, is summed up in such words as these, "The League is an international foe: a menace to the world." "We are being eaten up and all the help we get from the League is the verdict—'No third party interference.'"

And in the meantime, students are beating the big drum of alarm, shouting slogans and waving hand banners inscribed with exhortations to arise and drive out the foe, but the shopkeepers are literally weeping for there is a tremendous dearth of business. The manager of a large silk emporium said, the other day, "We have a third less turnover, as compared with last year: don't know where we are coming to." And it is amazing the number of things you simply cannot buy nowadays. The boycott has managed to close up several stores which depended largely upon Japanese goods. Occasionally, a storekeeper is paraded through the streets, wearing the dunce's hat of disgrace, for selling goods on the sly, purchased in the enemy country.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SIR HARRY FOX'S SPEECH
A Vulpine Query

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
Sir,—Is it coincidence that on the page of your issue of to-day's date upon which the speech of Sir Harry Fox, K.B.E. appears we find a reference to "The fox spirit, whose malign influence plays such an important part in so many tales of the East".

PROFETHAM.

Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1931.

A Disastrous Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
Sir,—I should like to take up a point made in Sir Harry Fox's speech to the Royal Empire Society as reported in your issue on Tuesday.
The speaker, after repeating his belief that the abolition of extraterritoriality would ultimately benefit British trade in China, alighted after a period of tribulation, went on (rather inconsequently I thought) to enumerate some of the reasons why such abolition at the present time would be disastrous. Sir Harry admitted that the present methods of Chinese administration needed reform and envisaged the Utopia we all hope for when China achieves stability. But he wants this struggling country to run before she can walk; to the inevitable detriment of foreign and Chinese interests alike.

Now comes my point. Sir Harry makes the astounding suggestion that, as a mitigation of the trials of the "transition period" and the Chinese administration to follow it, we should employ the same underhand methods of evading official abuses as those to which the Chinese themselves are often compelled to resort. Thus actually fostering the corruption which is impeding the country's progress, instead of providing the example and shelter of the few safely and soundly administered areas we are now permitted to maintain, where extraterritoriality is a fact rather than a theory. Is this to be regarded as a practical suggestion from a foreign authority in sympathy with China's aspirations?

If a man who is supposed to be an authority in England on affairs in China can publicly express such views as these ("warmly received") and still be listened to, it is certain that the British Residents' Association has not been formed a moment too soon; and it is sincerely to be hoped that the Association will acquire sufficient influence to set at nought such irresponsible utterances before they can do any lasting damage.

"QUIS CUSTODIET..."

Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1931.

"Defeatism"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
Sir,—You have given prominence to and duly criticised an address given by Sir Harry Fox to the members of the Royal Empire Society, which it appears was "warmly received."
I am of opinion that if the speech had been delivered here it would have been received with a degree of warmth or possibly something else, that would have surprised and pained the speaker. No one present at the luncheon rose to dissent or differ with the views of Sir Harry Fox, and it seems to me that it is incumbent upon some one here to let the speaker, and his audience, know that British residents and British opinion in China uncompromisingly reject and repudiate his conclusions.

These conclusions were formed by Sir Harry Fox to "assist" his hearers to draw their own, and have no official authority. My answer to that is to recommend the gentlemen present to buy for themselves a copy of the Feetham Report (of which the speaker thought most of those present had heard) and study it in the seclusion of their comfortable and safe homes, and learn to think for themselves, without this valuable ex-minor official's help.

The Feetham Report, in Sir Harry Fox's opinion, cannot serve as a basis for negotiation between the British and Chinese Governments. No reason is given for this view, except that "it came too late." Too late for what, or for whom? Is the time indeed only ripe for the smattering opinions of a Fox, and

not for the masterly and mature considerations of Judge Feetham? There is a suggestion that the Chinese mind can only be moulded and rendered reasonable by the winning personality of a Sir Harry Fox, and that the impartial reasoning of an eminent Judge whose duty is not to conceal unpalatable truth is not the way best calculated to obtain Chinese goodwill. "We cannot tell the Chinese this," bleats Sir Harry Fox. A very good example of the prevalent defeatist policy and the official mind. Let us at once acquaint Sir Harry Fox with the plain fact that Britons in China who nearly all of whom have read the Feetham Report, and not merely heard of it, are not inclined to accept Sir Harry Fox's cursory dismissal of Mr. Justice Feetham's conclusions in favour of his own. Far from it, Sir Harry Fox was so discursive under the influence of his luncheon in the City that it is impossible, with limited space, to analyse and refute his conclusions. It would have been better done on the spot and at the time, readers in China would then have been guided in their personal by such interjections as "laughter," "loud laughter," "No No," "Nonsense" and other such comment.

Nor do I think it is necessary or of sufficient importance to go over all the long and unconvincing matter that entertained a luncheon party which had merely heard of the Feetham Report. At random a few instances may be taken by which the rest can be judged.

That Sir Harry Fox admits that for the experience of a Chinese prison is often not a pleasant one for a British subject.

That Sir Harry Fox extends his patronizing approval to H. M. Consuls in China and that he thinks they may have more to do when extraterritoriality is abolished. We agree with him.

That travel in China is about as safe in any other country provided that a man does not wander too far from the beaten tracks. Sic, and how far?

That our big distributing companies are imitating the corruption of the Chinese in evading taxation. This Sir Harry Fox calls "business acumen" and he has reason to know it prevails.

That Sir Harry Fox does not mean to suggest that the responsibility for successful trading in China rests entirely with us. This is the judgment of a very Daniel.

Finally I would like to emphasise in Sir Harry Fox's own words, conditions under which British trade can be carried on: viz, Trade security, a national tariff, freeing goods from further taxation after landing in China, no discrimination in railway rates, and tribunals which both foreigners and Chinese can rely on for the settlement of commercial differences.

Is it possible that any sane man with any knowledge of business in China can really think that the abolition of the few safeguards foreigners possess under extraterritoriality can hasten or even help to bring about such Utopian conditions in China for decades?

Does Sir Harry Fox know anything at all of the conditions to-day under which foreign trade is carried on outside the Treaty Ports, which should earn for those engaged in it a mercantile V.C.?

Does Sir Harry Fox seriously mean that trade will be carried on under "more favourable conditions" (his own words) if extraterritoriality is abolished, and what qualifications has Sir Harry Fox for making such a statement? He was never engaged in commerce, and never risked a penny of his own money.

Sir Harry Fox can hold what opinions he likes, but one of my own is that speeches of this kind under the influence of aldermanic luncheons, circulated to newspapers at this juncture do no good and merely harass and harm British interests and residents in China. Let us reiterate once more what we all think. No one living and doing business in China views the abolition of extraterritoriality with anything but consternation. That view is only held by a few missionaries and a handful of officials, and busybodies. Those busybodies working in China do not want to be disturbed by the other kind of busybody.

CHARLES R. SHAW.

Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1931.

The Shanghai Mind

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
Sir,—The clear unbiased minded person reading the report of the speech made by Sir Harry Fox at the luncheon of the Royal Empire

Society is bound to give it the credit of being the result of very thoughtful mental reflection of the speaker, being one thoroughly conversant with each and every detail with which he was dealing in that speech. This is not surprising, when one considers the unique opportunities which Sir Harry Fox had, as compared with the narrow Shanghai mind, in studying the subject with which he dealt in his speech. On the other hand the letter under the above caption from the pen of Charles R. Shaw cannot be so regarded.

CHARLES R. MAGUIRE.

Shanghai, Nov. 28, 1931.

"Tact and Humour"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
Sir,—It is to be hoped that British merchants in China are duly appreciative of the concise way in which Sir Harry Fox has solved their trade problems and put the matter "in a nutshell." If any doubts existed as to the value of the British Economic Mission's Report, they are dissipated by the assurance that the Report confirms all that Sir Harry has written during his twelve years in China.

The advice regarding the qualities which make for safe travelling in the interior is excellent. Unfortunately, so many of us are not blessed—I think this is the right word—with the tact and humour which made our late Commercial Counsellor so popular in China!

Shanghai, Nov. 27, 1931.

To A Diplomat

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—
Sir Harry, we have ever prized your faculty of fluent speech and frequently have eulogised the heights of rhetoric you reach your sprightliness has overcome till latterly, officialdom.

We can admire the lively way in which you step upon the gas but now you've let your fancy play so as to indicate, as
That, Bureaucrat of Bureaucrats The spirit that you use is P—s

We cannot think that you believe That once Extraterritoriality has passed The British Trader will receive His long-deferred reward at last And yet, as men will clutch at straws This statement met with "warm" applause.

Too long the word "Conciliate" Has been the slogan in Whitehall Too long has Britain, once called Great, Been harried into doing small "We have no Rights! We may not infringe!"

The Foreign Office cries, "So cringe!" And then you airily dismiss Judge Feetham's work as much too late

No basis, so you say, is this On which we can negotiate But, had we counselled giving way Then you'd have sung another lay. Yes, if, Sir Harry, you were here And in the Club should chance to stroll

You'd find the saying made quite clear That every Fox has got his hole Retirement to your own you'd find Would be to what you'd feel inclined.

Shanghai, Nov. 29, 1931.

SILVER

The Influence of Manchuria

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. E. Kann has pointed out many times the very important part Manchuria may play in silver's future.

Under the new régime in that wealthy region of Asia, now to be administered and developed in the way the industrious farmer and fertile soil deserves, there will be required at least fifty million, may be double that amount, of silver dollars or silver yen, so that confidence in a true currency should be achieved, the object being to do away with the inconvertibility of worthless paper issues and get agriculture, commerce and industry on to a sound footing.

Shanghai cannot spare the silver unless the Japanese banks here ship a large part of their holdings of thirty millions, but India may be willing to sell, yet this is doubtful according to the latest news.

Mr. Kann's prophecy is likely to be fulfilled, but it may lead to a runaway price for silver with embarrassing results in Shanghai, where money is already stringent and likely to get tighter towards the New Year, as the Scotsman remarked.

Perhaps the League of Nations having dropped the political aspect of the Manchurian imbroglio would go into the economic issue including the coming need of greater silver supplies.

Of course if China would remit the overdue fees to Geneva it might get them a more responsive hearing and lessen the chances of a rising exchange, by throwing eight years' remittances on to the market at one time.

OPTIMEGO.

Shanghai, Nov. 22, 1931.

RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Move Suggested

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I read with some interest "New York's" suggestion sometime back that Americans in Shanghai form an association similar to the British Residents Association, but have seen nothing further on the subject.

It is about time Americans in Shanghai wake up and realize that unless the matter is brought to the attention of the proper authorities, we all may find ourselves without the necessary protection of extra-territorial rights. I believe all of us who have resided in Shanghai for any length of time realize how unbearable such a situation would be. Furthermore, with two representative bodies working together, strength and prestige would be added to both.

Won't some of the leading Americans of Shanghai interest themselves in this matter, and take the lead in forming such an association? "Boston."

Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1931.

A Broader Scheme

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The suggestion by "Boston" that an American Association should be formed on the lines of the British Residents Association is a welcome straw which indicates which way public opinion here is tending; for it may generally be said that for every one who is willing to spend sufficient time and energy to write to the press on public matters, there are a few hundreds who walk around saying that "somebody should do something about it."

Whilst welcoming the decision to form the B.R.A. as being a step in the right direction, I would rather that the matter had been tackled on a broader basis resulting in the organisation of a "Foreign Residents Association" to include all foreigners residing in and around Shanghai. After all, the B.R.A. can do little more than be accomplished by the already existing China Association, and there is always the danger that any expression of opinion emanating from the B.R.A. may ignorantly be characterised as "die-hard" or regarded as representing merely our own national point of view. Of course, if all other nationals would follow suit and each form their own Residents Association, it would then be possible to make some affiliation which would permit of co-operation in case of need, but obviously the machinery involved would be very cumbersome and extremely tardy in action.

It is a great mistake too, in my humble opinion, to continue to stress the national aspect so strongly, when we are really more vitally concerned in all that happens out here as citizens of Shanghai. Surely no further experience is necessary to convince us that what affects the British or Japanese to-day is just as likely to react on the Americans or French tomorrow? It is this very national aloofness, the fact that we are only willing to worry ourselves with those particular issues which at the moment concern our own section of the foreign community in China, which has enabled Chinese diplomacy to get away with everything up to murder so successfully during recent years. Are we not all in the same boat, whatever our nationality may be? Possibly those of us who still retain our extra-territorial rights are in a better position, but for how long? If Sir Harry Fox's talk to the Royal Empire Society London really intended to convey official ideas of the future trend of events, it is certainly time we were up and doing about our own defence—not merely watching and waiting.

The Chinese have their own Association, the Japanese have theirs—why should not the remainder combine forces in the protection of their own interests? There is no antagonistic spirit at the back of the suggestion, which has been associated many times before, but rather a sincere hope that such a Foreign Residents Association might ultimately succeed in bringing

about a measure of co-operation between all sections of the community here, to the immeasurable benefit of all concerned.

JACK BRITON.

Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1931.

"What To Do"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I for one tender congratulations on your excellent, thoughtful and reasonable leader-of-the-day: congratulations which, I feel sure, will be echoed by the majority of Britons in Shanghai.

As you say, the composition of the Committee of the B.R.A. does seem a little "tai-panish," but the members of the Association cannot complain of that, as they elected the majority of the Committee themselves. At the same time, it is to be hoped that the Committee will have a democratic rather than a "tai-panish" outlook. Some of the elements of its composition ought to ensure that.

What the Association needs as much as anything if it is to be a general success is freedom from the domination of "complexes." We Britons in Shanghai have too long laboured under what, for convenience of expression, I will term an "Official" or "A" complex. Let us pray that the B.R.A. will not labour under an unofficial but equally potent "B" complex; a complex which would reflect the outlook of business rather than of the business-man of big individual entity, rather than small individual semi-non-entity; of the Big Power that controls the Machine rather than the highly-tempered, insignificant yet very essential cog; of a small outlook embracing big interests rather than a wide outlook embracing the interests of all members of whatever class. Given a reasonable degree of freedom from such a complex as that, the Association ought, and probably will, justify the optimism in which it came into being, and with which it was received by the medley of Britons who constituted the inaugural meeting.

Incidentally, I noticed, in what seemed to be an official announcement from the Association's headquarters last week, that the elected members were designated as "unofficial" members. Why "unofficial"? In an organisation such as the B.R.A., surely all members of the Committee are either official members or unofficial members. Maybe I am dull; but the reason for such a distinction is not clear to me at least.

"AGE QUOD AGIS"

Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1931.

At the Zoo

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A Zebra has been born at the London Zoo—News item.

There's a Zebra at the Zoo! Here we have a baby too, And the latter, for that matter, Is the finer of the two,

Only brought into existence Thanks to patience and persistence On the part of parents various of

Though it's rather striped of hide And the gaps between are wide, Let's be truthful—it is youthful, And it hasn't yet been tried.

Though a novel institution, It seems sound of constitution, Let us wait until it gets into its stride,

When it learns just what to say, In the most effective way, With our union, may function, And, we hope, without delay.

Here's to hoping, all Hard hat ones, In the interests of Britons For a Zealous Energetic B.R.A.

ALICE.

Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1931.

MANCHURIAN MEDLEY.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Permit me to express my delight at the perusal of your signed, articles on the Manchurian Medley, and also your editorial of to-day, under the caption "A Summing Up," the former being the accurate, unbiased delineation of actual situations prevailing in Manchuria, and the latter, the impartial, perceptive conclusion on the Manchurian impasse. In fact, these articles are so relevant and tenable that they may be published in a booklet form and presented for the critical examination as well as edification of the general public.

We are in dire need of constructive criticism, but not of perverted, propagandist on the Manchurian imbroglio. Japanese have been sensitive in the past to the hasty, malicious indictments, but they are open minded to any considered,

even though piquant, opinions of the West. Responsiveness of Japan to Western criticisms is, we consider, the sign of her resiliency and progressiveness.

Now to revert to your article entitled "A Summing Up," which is the fair opinion of first-hand information. I feel certain that even prejudiced Chinese will be constrained to bow to the logic of facts and the array of sequences as presented in the said article. Hence I do not hesitate to accept it as a standard work of supreme value. In the meantime, I crave your indulgence to listen to my dissenting views.

Your reference to the action of the Japanese Army on September 18, by the initiative of a junior officer is a point open to interminable conjectures, unless we have means to corroborate it. The action was according to your version "the expression of a military chief's desperate attempt to regain or prevent the loss of its political ascendancy in Japan itself." I am not certain, if your keen analysis of the Japanese political situation is or is not wide of the mark. Granting your exposition holds good, I still doubt if we had any other recourse to redress our grievances. To my mind, we have practically exhausted every available means of diplomacy. We had then no other alternative but than the initiative to be taken by certain army officers in the way of "self defence" of legally acquired rights and interests in Manchuria. Even under the municipal Law, the guardian of peace or the police will be forced to resort to the final measure of firing, when every means of gentle persuasion is exhausted, or when gratuitously insulted or insolently provoked.

You may retort: "Why, there is the League of Nations, to whom you can notify and appeal, if necessary. Why do you ignore the League etc." I for one feel we could have the stronger case, if we took every issue to the League for examination and verification. Why has Japan failed to bring the Manchurian dispute to the League? The answer is so far as my personal opinion goes that Japan has sensed such a vitality involved in the problem that she would rather be the judge of her life and death issue, just as America would be in the case of Monroe Doctrine, or Great Britain in many of her "territories." Then, after the school of "enumeration" theory, you will surely ask, "Why did you not specify Manchuria as an exception when according to the principles governing the Outlawry of War Pact." To this I shall answer: "It is taken for granted that Japan is even more vitally related to Manchuria than England is to, say, Egypt or America to Monroe Doctrine. The League must know this. Without this knowledge, it is the height of folly for the League to make any attempt of conciliation or mediation." Hence I will not proceed to the length of your assertion, which runs, "the very foundation of the League of Nations is assailed in the action of one of its original members."

In all probability, the present Manchurian dispute may have already impressed upon the publicists of the world its grave import and its vital significance, so much so that the position of Manchuria to Japan will be hereafter placed in the same category as that of Egypt to England or that of Monroe Doctrine to the United States.

You say: "the complete domination of the Army in Manchuria has prevented the free expression of the civil authority's opinions, etc." If your statement holds true, I feel extreme regrets over the whole situation. In the meantime, we must admit that the anarchical conditions prevailing in Manchuria and even in China proper can not be established or remedied by the injection of libertarianism, however desirable it may be, but by something of military discipline. It is universally acknowledged that "industrial stage" of society follows upon its "military stage" to put it in Spencerian sociological truism. Now China has been politically bankrupt for the last twenty years. She has been nominally a state, but actually many states in loose juxtaposition. In some way or other, she must have been organized, if not unified. Some day she does, we have to endure either an anarchy or dictatorship, since it is next to impossible to leap from anarchy direct to an enlightened stage of liberalism. In this transition period we are required to put up with the rigor and asperity of "militarism." So it is with Manchuria. Under the cir-

cumstances, we shall have to give certain form of "militarism" (with primary police functions) a latitude of action for some time, after the lapse of which we are by nature of political evolution destined to assume civil control. Hence I do not agree with your dictum which reads, "the civil authorities might rush in to defend their soldiers' action; they could not, for political reasons, attempt to assume direction of it, except in the most perfunctory form."

My defence of "militarism of police function" does by no means signify that every excess attendant on militarism is excusable. No expedition except "police expedition" can be allowed under the Paris Pact. No thinking Japanese will tolerate old form of militarism which was one time an anathema in Japan. If Japan is hag-ridden with "militarism" as her critics flay her to be, she is digging her own grave. Then her doom is self-evident. In the meantime, we hope all foreign critics will study very carefully why and how Japanese of every creed and class are united as one man in regard to the Manchurian issue. Mere aspersions cast on military men will never shake the foundation of deep convictions of Japanese. Even liberals and radicals unflinchingly would rally round the Rising Sun in order to uphold the doctrine of vital national interests of Japan in Manchuria.

With your two statements so illuminating in diction and so suggestive in significance, I am in perfect agreement. They are as follows: "the hope of composing so dark a situation lies partly in the undoubted, if at present restrained, belief of Japanese public opinion in the moral ascendancy of the principles of the League of Nations." Again, "The League's Commission, if it can be introduced to the scene with the consent of both parties, may see the solution in the grant of a Mandate to Japan."

First, Japan has been one of the most faithful devotees of the League. We feel extremely sorry that the hasty, ill-considered intervention of the League has tended to alienate Japanese attachment and adherence to the moral evolution of the world politics. But now that the League has come to realize political or juridical rather than moral nature of the Manchurian issue, there is every indication that Japanese public opinion will sway its pendulum favourably toward the moral prestige of the League, paradoxical as it may sound. In this connection, it may well be pointed out, in turn, that China has hitherto perceived and conceived only the moral aspect of the League and the Manchurian problem, to the sacrifice of their political and juridical aspects. This attitude should be altered in order to bring the issue to a satisfactory solution.

Your last dictum referring to "the solution in the grant of a Mandate to Japan" is realistically true and truly realistic. Probably the apotheosized Sun Yat-sen, patron-saint of Kuomintang had entertained similar idea when he faced the realities of the infinitely and multitudinous complex nature of Manchurian issue. True, the modern idea of "Mandate" is divested of all trappings of medieval military satrap or of medieval conquerors. But it connotes the sacred trust for the benefit of humanity. It devolves solemn moral responsibilities upon the trustee for the welfare of unfortunate humanity. It aims at the happiness of the beneficiaries. It does not mean reckless exploitation by the mandatory nation of "mandate populace." Such being the case, should the Mandate be granted to Japan, there is every reason to believe that moral emphasis will be laid more and more on the Manchurian issue until the dawn of a day when bullets and bayonets shall be the dream of the past, but Banzai and Wansui be reverberated everywhere, and when "the intolerable situation created by the evasiveness and provocative irresponsibility of Chinese officialdom" shall avowedly be terminated. There was afloat the idea of Mandate, soon after the Russo-Japanese War, when some Japanese publicists deemed it wise and expedient to create a model province in Manchuria with the cooperation of Chinese-Manchuria, which would open itself to world trade and traffic, and which would cultivate new spirit of internationalism. It seems that the Day has finally come for Manchuria to wake up from its somnolence and work out its salvation for the good of all humanity within and without.

YOSHITAKA.

Shanghai, November 28, 1931.

MANCHURIAN PROBLEMS

A Chinese View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—As the Manchurian question concerns the very existence of China I think it my duty as a Chinese merchant to express the viewpoints of most veteran merchants, of whom I am one. I have been a successful merchant for the past 25 years, knowing my people much more than any foreign missionaries because I have been mixing and living with all classes of merchants and labourers in most parts of China.

Despite the fact that political and military leaders in China have almost ruined China as a complete state by their quarrel over spheres of influence and private interests, the Chinese merchants and labourers throughout China have been steadily advancing so much so that even the greatest economists of the world would be compelled to admit that the commercial and industrial advancement made by Chinese ever since the formation of the Chinese republic is a miracle. This advancement would have been still greater had the Chinese political and military leaders contributed their shares of duty to the trust which they have held. Modern banks come into existence more and more, and foreign banks that used to despise such financial institutions run by Chinese, are now seeking co-operation with them. Modern factories for manufacturing a great number of useful things also come into existence more and more. In fact whatever Chinese can manufacture almost as good as their foreign competitors.

The patience, the assiduity, and the will which prefers more deeds than empty words, are the characteristics of all Chinese merchants and labourers. Our labourers will patiently work for a few cents a day if the student communists will leave them alone, and in fact, in most of the rural and urban districts of China, the labourers can support their families very well with an income about 60¢ per month, and are willing to work from early morning to late evening and have no ground to worry over the high costs of living as the western labourers do because in China it is the employer that usually feeds the labourers. Like the labourers, the Chinese merchants are also hard workers in every avenue of investment who seek to make something out of everything, no matter how small a profit it may yield. Take the small exchange shops for an instance. No Jews will think it profitable to run such a shop and yet the Chinese merchant will dare to open up such shops in the expensive rent quarters. They generally have a capital from \$2,000 to \$10,000 and have expense from \$300 to \$1,000 per month. They are so clever bankers that even the cleverest bankers in the West have to come to be their disciples if they wish to know how to make a living out of a capital that is so small. The operation of these tiny banks are almost as amazing as cells in your blood.

Therefore, it is very clear that China is a complete state when her huge army of merchants and labourers are seriously considered. That the political and military leaders who are ruining China are but a small unit of this great country.

The powerful guns of the Japanese may frighten the selfish warlords and politicians that live at the expense of China into submission, and even the powerful Japanese military organizations may occupy all the important cities in China, but Japan will very soon feel the menace of Chinese merchants and labourers who are far more adventurous than the Japanese. It does not pay Japan to over-run China with continued force of pressure and aggression. The more they continue the deeper will be the Chinese merchants and labourers who in fact represent 95 per cent. of the Chinese huge population in their hatred toward the Japanese. We merchants and labourers can aver the national disgrace in any ways, and we know each and every one of us will be the first to strike the necks of the politicians, the militarists, and the inexperienced students, we are not loud talkers but silent, active, toilers. Take care, Japan and her people, if you continue to treat our country in contempt, it will not be long before we merchants and labourers shall have our day of revenge which may mean the complete destruction of your economic existence. Your invasion of Manchuria at a time when we are suffering from nation-wide flood and communistic outrages will forever be considered by all Chinese merchants and labourers as the acts of a coward and thief. If our country has done you any wrong there are many straight legal procedures for you to pursue. You can obtain your redress very easily. Your

continued occupation of our Manchuria and wanton destruction of our lives and property in China will simply incense all Chinese merchants and labourers to hate you more bitterly. Chinese merchants and labourers represent the soul of China, while the Chinese politicians and militarists only represent the body of China. What can you Japanese gain in China if you lose the goodwill of 95 per cent. of Chinese population who represent the soul of China? A man dies when his soul is gone and the occupation of China will not do Japan any good when the Chinese merchants and labourers bitterly hate Japan for stealing Manchuria from China when China is suffering from national flood calamity and communistic outrages. Japanese must remember that the latest force of Chinese merchants and labourers is far greater than all other elements of China.

Therefore, it is also a great mistake for the Powers which are represented at the League to consider China not as a complete state. The tie among Chinese merchants and labourers throughout China is far much stronger than that which is to be found in any other country in the West. We Chinese merchants and labourers can exist even there are no politicians and militarists who control China now, and in fact, we can make China more safe for democracy if the world Powers will unselfishly help us to get rid of the yoke of those militarists who consider their spheres of influence as their property and those politicians who conspire with one combination of warlords to fight against another so that they can catch fish in the muddy water under the pretense of making China safe for democracy. These politicians, no matter how much learned they are, can never save China because they always put their party interests above that of the national welfare. Take the Canton National Government for instance, and even up till now they still consider their own interests above that of national welfare. Well educated as many of these leaders are, they still cannot see the danger they have done to our country by maintaining a separate national government in China, which foolish deed has simply heated the cause and deepened the world Powers that China is not a complete state—consequently she is not entitled to the privileges and rights that should belong to a complete state.

However, as far as the question of Japanese invasion of Manchuria is concerned it is the sacred duty of the League to give China a verdict that shall free China from unlawful occupation of Manchuria by Japan. It is an indisputable fact that the Japanese invasion of Manchuria is a vicious violation of the international agreements that safeguard the integrity of China. If such an outrage can be allowed to pass without punishment in future no country will be safe from foreign invasion and all the military aggressive countries can swallow other weak countries like whales swallow fishermen. There will be no laws to punish the burglars who can evidently use the Manchuria issue as a precedent. If a nation could grab the land of another country without any justification, why could not a burglar break into the house of a civilian and take away everything he wants? Is the League but a company of hypocrites who dare not to speak the truth? Remember China may be politically and militarily weak but as far as the potentialities and possibilities of commerce and industry in which are engaged 95 per cent population of China are something that the League gentlemen should consider. We Chinese are not helpless as some of the people in other parts of Asia are. The might may keep us down for a while; but right will be vindicated itself when Chinese merchants and labourers are in power instead of the selfish militarists and politicians whose days from now on are limited. Those Powers who will truly help China to-day when our very existence is threatened will not work in vain, for Chinese are the most grateful people in the world and will always pay hand-some debts to the friends that help us when we are in need. Woe to the nation that stands by as a Pharisee. Japanese domination of China will mean gradual elimination of all the open door opportunities for other countries in China and the possibility of another world wide war in the near future. With Japan established of herself so close to Soviets the seed of another Russo-Japanese war is planted. Not only this Japan may soon seize other cities in the south sea, for a burglar who has the official con-

ance of one robbery, is of course encouraged to carry on as soon as there are much chances again. If Japan be allowed to dominate the League over the Manchurian issue, later on John Bull not only has to worry about his interests in the Yangtze region but may be forced to lose Hongkong and India. The Uncle Sam may have to spend millions of dollars more if he still decides to be the master of the Pacific ocean, and the petite French may lose all her colonies in the south. If the League will not be true to the trust China has so unwaveringly given it will not be long before they hear their own interests in China trampled down by the aggressive Japan, which will not rest until she becomes the only mistress of the whole Asia. Her ambitions are almost as wild as that of the Kaiser before the Great European War. China may lose Manchuria by trusting the leading Powers which create the League but her huge army of merchants and labourers will very soon see the gradual eclipse of foreign interests by Japan. It is the League Powers which have encouraged Japan to swallow Manchuria by surrendering justice to might, so it is quite right for Japan to swallow their interests in the East by leaps and bounds. A burglar, with an official connivance to rob the property of one civilian, can surely rob more when he is well established as Japan will be if she be allowed to seize Manchuria in this clandestine way.

T. L. WONG.

Shanghai Nov. 27.

A French Criticism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—One sometimes cannot help not to speak when he finds people who appear to be very intelligent and of very high education talking in a most illogical way.

Evidently, the Editor of l' "Echo de Paris" cannot be wiser than any one of about one dozen and half delegates of the Council of the League of Nations who unanimously admitted China into the League. China, with its vast rich country and her enormous population, promises to be one of the wealthiest and the strongest nation in the world.

The Council of the League of Nations has certainly acted very wisely in giving her a chair amongst them. If she is presently weak financially, that is now the common sickness of the day. As regards her frontiers, her simple entry into the League, makes her frontiers as well defined and strong as those of the other nations she were joining.

It appears that all what the Council of the League has made sure of when admitting her between them was, that she were morally capable of keeping on her pledges.

As to the question which now arises what is China? If China is such a "quantité négligeable" it is to be wondered why the people who despise her do not leave her alone.

In fact, the only fault which I do find with China is, that she has hospitably opened her doors to the people who came to her to earn their bread, and now she is paying heavily for this mistake, as her guests have turned against her and are now striving to eject her from her own house.

OBSERVER.

Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1931.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO

A Japanese Tribute

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The installation of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo in the office of Foreign Ministry as the Acting Foreign Minister of China is a matter of hearty congratulation for various reasons.

First, Dr. Koo has shown real courage to do service for his country in one of the most critical times. Judging from what Dr. C. T. Wang has received at the hands of lawless students after years of his meritorious work for China, one must be very brave, if he intends to be the successor of Hon. C. T. Wang, who were he the Foreign Minister of an anarchic country, might have already been promoted to viscountcy or some other distinguished title. The urgent call of the nation only has, we presume, persuaded him to accept this important post.

Second, Dr. Koo understands the realistic conditions obtaining in Manchuria, where he was until recently associated with the powers that be. Unless one would stay in Manchuria for some time and be steeped so to speak in the sentiments

and opinions of both Chinese and Japanese, never could be expected to acquire the real grasp of the situation. Dr. Koo has been on the spot. So he will not indulge in mere wild, phantastic speculation, but rather face the reality of any problems arising therefrom.

Third, he is a polished, trained diplomat, of whom China must be proud. In fact, not only Chinese but foreigners would be pleased with him. I found in the course of our conversation once in Columbia how Dr. Bassett Moore was proud of him. He is the symbol of Young China, from whom we have many expectations and promises. Because of his training in America, and probably because of his almost exclusive interests in America, some Japanese are not in favour of him. But I know he is not as much anti-Japanese as these Japanese critics claim him to be. Some Japanese are often too hasty in judgment and also too deductive, or I should say, too dogmatic.

While felicitating over the virtues and excellences of Dr. Koo, I would not hesitate to say that even perfect man might commit often some blunders. Dr. Koo may prove no exception to the rule. This explains why I may seem to be somewhat over-anxious about him. To be frank, I am afraid that he may have lived too long in Europe and America to appreciate the general situation here in the Far East. When we do not have the real appreciation of the situation near us, we are liable to bring outsiders to settle our own problems. This happened many times in the Far East. I need not dwell on the historical poison against poison tactics which marred Chinese history.

Not long ago, one of the most distinguished Chinese philosophers asked me to indulge in the discussion of politics away from his proper field. He suggested then among others that it would be vitally important to enter some sort of Eastern Locarno Treaty, since after all the real stability should come from the entente cordiale of the neighbouring two nations. In fact, he went so far as to say that China and Japan, first, then China and America or China and Europe should have an "entente." Last of all, China and Russia may come to understand, as the latter is an unknown quantity or a mysterious X in the world of diplomacy.

This allusion does not in any way impair the value and importance of the League of Nations. My intention here is to emphasize the need of facing all the facts here and now squarely, not to bring some far-fetched principles and personalities for the permanent solution of our problems.

In this connection, we are happy to have a much-remembered Shidehara in our Foreign Office, who has steadfastly adhered to the enlightened ideas of modern diplomacy. Despite various criticisms levelled at him, I still believe that moral elements in Shidehara diplomacy are the winning factors of our country. Indeed, it is pity that some Chinese chauvinists took undue advantage of his "gentlemanly diplomacy" so as to bring the present imbroglio upon us. If the hot-headed Kuomintang members can come to themselves, we still have hope of settling the whole affair to the satisfaction of China and Japan, provided the contestant countries imbibe the Locarno Spirit.

We are in desperate need of mastery stamanship, in order to secure the permanent security of the Far East. In the meantime, it is well to remember what Mr. Shidehara said to the Associated Press on November 22. "The whole difficulty in Manchuria, originated with the long open disregard by China of treaties essential to our security," declared he. Again outlining the activities of Russia and Japan in Manchuria since 1895, he said that all the time China was secretly the ally of Russia. If this had been known, he asserted, Japan would have had every justification for replacing Russia in Manchuria.

Every Japanese stands ready to give full support and effect to this statement of Baron Shidehara. China must be prepared to liquidate the whole transactions, political and otherwise with Japan in a manly manner. If not, we may see this part of the world will go to "hell." I am not aware of what the feasible plan based on the will of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is—the programme recently intimated by Mr. Eugene Chen of Canton Government.

As time goes on, we are in danger of confusing the major issues with minor ones. Also, we may unwittingly be carried away by the maelstrom of popular resentment into fathomless abyss of titanic carnage. It is time for the statesmen diplomats of China and Japan to use all their energies and compose their differences with courage and far-sight in order to bring a happier Far East to live in.

YOSHITAKA.
Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1931.

"BUSH NIGGER ENGLISH" A Criticism

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."
SIR,—You have so often shown your kind interest in things relating to my country that I am confident you will allow me to point out that an article in your issue of Nov. 16 under the heading above-noted, while full of curious information, is in some respects inaccurate.

It refers to the Moravian missionaries. These Moravians were a German-speaking sect which had sought shelter in Holland from religious persecution in their own

u	as in "bush"	u	as in "bush"	u	as in "bush"
sh	as in "bush"	sh	as in "bush"	sh	as in "bush"
i	as in nigger	i	as in nigger	i	as in nigger
g	as in English	g	as in English	g	as in English
e	as in English	e	as in English	e	as in English
i	as in English	i	as in English	i	as in English

In the Netherlands language the sh sound, so frequent in English and German, is very rare.

The word "Boeschingsengelsche" offers a perfect example of the mixture of the three different ways of spelling—therefore it gives no clue to its pronunciation. The other words must probably be read as they would be pronounced in Holland,

Bush Nigger English	Netherlands	English
worm	worm	worm
	(but is pronounced as if it had two syllables)	

zon	sun
maan	moon
hand	hand
voet	foot
sinds	since
drie	three
vijf	five
vork	fork
kop, kopje	cup
or koppie	
broer	brother
plank	plank
kandelaar	candle (sticky)
plantatie	plantation
tel, count	tel, count
tel, ant	chaise
mier	chaise
sjees	fever
beker	enormous
koorts	crass
krass	(as in: crass ignorance)

grontopo grontop
(bevor).

The spelling "worm" offer a curious example of what may be the influence of the mother tongue of the Moravian brethren. They probably pronounced the Netherlands word "worm" exactly as it is written, following the German pronunciation of "rm," whereas in Holland people say as a matter of course: wormen. The niggers must have imitated this pronunciation in two syllables, which a Hollander would not have recorded, but to the German trained ears of the Moravians it sounded strange and worth noting. "Bifo" may be due either to English or German influence

country. They stuck tenaciously to their language; whether from similar motives as those which are said to have inspired the bush-niggers I do not know. Thus in the make-up of the lingo, or at least of the printable form, in which it is being rendered, a third influence may have to be taken into account: that of the German language.

Now the three languages concerned: English, Netherlands and German are related to one another, but at the same time offer each certain well-defined characteristics, a.o. in spelling and pronunciation. Let us take as an example some of the sounds heard in the words: "Bush nigger English" and see how they are being rendered:

German	Netherlands
u	oe
a	s or sch
sch	si
does not exist	does not exist
does not exist	does not exist
i or ie	io

with a few exceptions, as f.i. the g, which most likely stands for the English and German g, and not for the Netherlands g (which sounds as gh in Shanghai).

The thing that must immediately strike every Hollander is that many of these words offer as much or more resemblance to his own language than they do to English, as f.i.

English	Netherlands	English
worm	worm	worm
	(but is pronounced as if it had two syllables)	

zon	sun
maan	moon
hand	hand
voet	foot
sinds	since
drie	three
vijf	five
vork	fork
kop, kopje	cup
or koppie	
broer	brother
plank	plank
kandelaar	candle (sticky)
plantatie	plantation
tel, count	tel, count
tel, ant	chaise
mier	chaise
sjees	fever
beker	enormous
koorts	crass
krass	(as in: crass ignorance)

The explanation of "koersoe" is hard to believe in view of the existence of the Netherlands word: koorts.

Taking all together it seems from the examples given as if we might define the Bush Nigger English as consisting of a modified mixture of English and Netherlands words, with considerable preponderance of English and perhaps some German characteristics, but if so, then chiefly in its printed form.

MARINO.
Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1931.

DR. RAJCHMANN'S ACTIVITIES

Japanese Allegations

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your timely and pertinent comment on "Dr. Rajchmann and Japan" is sincerely appreciated by us all, as I have learned on good authority that Dr. Rajchmann is far more than his profession indicates him to be.

In one sense, I shall be least inclined to criticize him on this account, as it often happens that a famous Doctor, a member of human body is a politician, a pilot of a ship of state. Dr. Sun Yat-sen or the late Viscount Goto are the happy examples. Probably Dr. Rajchmann is of such type. If so, we have nothing but praise and envy for his inborn sagacity and acumen.

You aver that "much allowance should be made for the sensitiveness of Japanese feelings at this juncture." I appreciate your generosity in making allowance for our sensitiveness. Indeed, I know that Japanese are almost over-sensitive. I admit Tokyo press was too critical a fortnight ago over the actions of Englishmen. Yes, I confess "unnecessarily hyper-critical." But this does not mean that Dr. Rajchmann is a persona grata to us. One of my good old Japanese friends from Tokyo told me exactly a month ago how this Doctor from Geneva was despatching all sorts of r.w.s, de-familial and almost inimical to Japan. I need not disclose any further, but this much I can say that the League officials should remain strictly neutral, especially when they are "mere technical experts."

I realize that we human beings cherish instinctive sympathy towards an under-dog. I would not

blame him very much if he felt like another Lafayette when he was in the midst of raging Chinese popular suffering from unprecedented humiliation at the hands of the Island Empire. But then please consider his position. He cannot afford to act like an American tourist from Philadelphia (City of Brotherhood) or from Los Angeles (City of Angels) who may be admiring leisurely the imposing view of Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum or the immemorial delicacy of lotus blossoms in Mo-cho (No Worry) Lake in Nanking. He is an out and out official from the International City of Geneva whose primary duty is to keep himself aloof from all politics.

One of the Japanese incumbents in the League, whom I know quite well, and who is admired by me once that the first requisite of the League officials is the strict neutrality, and that any official of any nationality must feel he is the official of the League, and never that of his "own country." Such must be the case, if any institution like the League of Nations can expect to be functioning with success.

I am not certain what damage this official from Geneva has done to Japan. He knows himself, I am quite sure. I have no favour, no enmity toward him. All I want to know is whether he does realize the solemn fact that he was an official of the League, not of China, nor of Japan, when he despatched voluminous telegrams to Geneva in October.

I wish very much this learned Doctor would know how to mind his own business, instead of bothering about the prognostication or the "prophylactic treatment" of the political ills of "the sick man of the East."

I believe we have enough Doctors for China and most of them have

been political Doctors. Young China is saturated with similar kind of Doctors. Chinese civil engineers or Chinese Doctors of Dental Metaphysics would rather be a City Magistrate in Puto Island or a Station Master along certain foreign loaned Railway. Please do teach Young China no more of Politico-Technic Miscellaneous Science, I should say. I would ask this, particularly in the presence of a "wise gentleman and tried expert" from Geneva.

I do not mean to be sarcastic. I am serious. Many ills of China come from officious tutelage of man not like Marco Polo or Sir Robert Hart, or Painleve, but men like a certain official from Geneva. The latter may do more harm than good, after all. Just now, there are two types of wrong-doers in China. The first type is some outsider other than Chinese. The second type is the Europeanized or Americanized Chinese, who do not know even their own literature or institutions, but who vociferously misrepresent real China in terms of the Occidental Standard or Nation. Both types of humanity are prejudicial to best interests of China. If I were a patriotic Chinese, I would deport both of them in most courteous terms. It is the only kind of politeness that may save the embarrassing situation all round.

YOSHITAKA.
Shanghai, Nov. 24, 1931.

PICKETS IN COURT Inadequate Sentences

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One of the hardest nuts to crack in China is the sound administration of justice. On November 22, four boycott pickets of the Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Association were arrested by the authorities of The International Settlement of Shanghai on the charge of robbery of Japanese goods from the Dah Ching Piece Goods Hong at 378 Ningpo Road. To-day the pickets were brought for trial in the First District Court, where Judge Chan has ruled that their actions are illegal, but do not constitute acts of robbery, hence assessing fines of \$20 each. The Municipal police may appeal against the judgment. The case is a test to determine whether or not the actions of pickets in seizing Japanese goods in the International Settlement are illegal and constitute acts of robbery.

In the case under consideration, even the elementary or rather rudimentary knowledge of law will convince us that the acts of the boycott pickets are those of robbery, pure and simple. Not only inside of the Settlement, but also outside (namely in the Chinese territory) are they amenable to the same law.

There are hundred, yes, thousand and one cases of similar nature in China, in which the pickets of the Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Association have gone beyond the law and under the specious name of "patriotism." Not for the sake of Japanese, but for the sake of justice in China, I sincerely hope that the Municipal authorities of Shanghai will never cease to probe into the above case and drive home the idea and practice of "modern justice" into the Chinese mind.

We have numerous cases illustrating the travesty or miscarriage of justice in China, yes, too numerous even to mention briefly. In fact, you in one of your signed articles in the series of "The Manchurian Medley" aptly point out the deplorable state of judicial and police administration in Harbin, where I have witnessed several years ago with my own eyes the maltreatment accorded by Chinese police to Russian culprits. "If any one is," you say, "doubtful about the virtue of extraterritoriality he should come to Harbin." "For," you assert, "not merely the 'white' Russians but the 'red', full-fledged citizens of the friendly, and unextradited Soviet State stand in danger."

Not to mention the case of Chinese criminals injuring Japanese near Naigai-Wata & Co. a fortnight ago, in which the Lord Justice of the Land of Cathay was so loyal to his countrymen as to dismiss the accused "scotfree, with gigantic penalty fine of mighty three dollars"—all this, at the expense of "modern justice."

Not only the bench but even the bar are not functioning or will not function with any measure of success or satisfaction. One friend of mine had to sue a Chinese in the District (Chinese) Court for the physical injury the latter perpetrated on the former. Under the existing system, this Japanese had to obtain the service of a Chinese lawyer. This was perfectly willing to defend the Japanese litigant for the sake of justice. In the meantime,

because of the formation of the Anti-Japanese Lawyers' Association providing, inter alia, for the forcible withdrawal of any patronage or protection to be given by any Chinese attorneys to Japanese client, this Chinese attorney was actually obstructed to pursue even his own legitimate business, not to say the service for his own clientele. The denial of justice in China is an order of the day, no Chinese apparently worrying over it very much.

Viewed from the judiciary point, the whole country is in utter chaos and turmoil. In fact, this phase of the problem was once clearly brought out for our attention in the recent session of the Fourth Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, when it was almost unanimously agreed that a country like China with its own systems of age-long pacific conciliation and adjudication would be unwise to devise suddenly new, extrajudicial legal systems of the West and attempt to execute them unceremoniously and summarily for the sole purpose of "face-saving" or rather of immediate withdrawal of extrajudiciality.

In a way, it seems that China may experience an immense difficulty even in this single matter of transplanting judicial ideas among her populace, when we consider the primary composition and constitution of Chinese society and also the inertia of customs and usages in China. In the Round Table discussion of the recent Pacific Conference, I have noticed two divergent views on extrajudiciality. One view is that vast majority of Chinese people in the interior are getting along quite satisfactorily without extrajudiciality, which has no bearing whatever upon them. Another view is that in all Treaty Ports, Chinese are coming in contact with foreigners in manifold ways, and that there are increasing cases of contract-breach, or of promise-infringement, entailing huge losses upon foreigners—facts amply justifying the persistent adhesion to the extrajudiciality. Whatever a views foreigners may have toward China, the fact remains that China is judicially speaking in most tangled conditions.

This explains why even such an eminent jurist as Dr. John C. H. Wu, Legal Adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council could not make clear distinctions as to the nature of economic boycott versus the letter and spirit of the Sino-Japanese Treaty. To us, the economic boycott constitutes the flagrant violation of the Sino-Japanese Treaty. To Dr. Wu, it seems that China can do anything detrimental and what not or otherwise so long as it is not specifically proscribed in the Treaty. "Probably he assumes 'specification thereof' which may often dangerously condone, never condense a condemnation place of some low-minded Chinese who would say 'I am all right, so long as I return a spoil of my robbery.' I have not done anything specifically wrong" etc.

YOSHITAKA.
Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1931.

FLOOD RELIEF FUNDS

Sir John Hope Simpson's Assurance

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In conversation I have often heard doubts expressed as to the control over the expenditure of funds which have been allocated to the various provinces from the amount subscribed for flood relief. These allocations were made in the early days of the Commission's existence, and it has been assumed, in many quarters, that the money has been made over to the provincial governments for expenditure. In fact, it is not so. The allocations were, in each case, made after consideration of the needs of the province concerned, and the money was placed in the local branch of the Bank of China. The manager of the branch is an auditor, on behalf of the Commission, and money can only be drawn from the Flood Relief account on a cheque signed by both the Manager of the branch and the Superintendent of relief, who is a direct subordinate of the Director of Field Operations at headquarters—General Chu Chiang-lan.

It will thus be seen that control over the expenditure of the funds remains with the central organization, which lays down the principles on which funds shall be expended, and which also prescribes the accounts which shall be kept. All money distributed for the needs of the provinces will thus be accounted for.

Expenditure at headquarters, and all expenditure in connection with the movement of grain is strictly controlled in the Director General's office.

I shall be glad if you will publish this information in order that an erroneous impression which might

very easily injure the prospects of success of the Flood Relief fund, may be removed.

J. HOPE SIMPSON,
Director General.
Shanghai, Nov. 30, 1931.

THE RACE CLUB CHARITIES

Over a Lakh Disbursed in a Year

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—I append a list of charity disbursements for the second half of this year, amounting to the sum of \$116,658.05. This has been obtained by race meetings of the Shanghai Race Course this autumn and the Stewards extend their best thanks to all who have helped to make these race meetings successful and thus provided the charity funds referred to. The Stewards hope the allocations meet with the favour of all interested.

•Cheques will be forwarded to the treasurers of charity funds, etc., named as soon as possible.

Lester Hospital for Chinese	\$1,750.00
St. Luke's Hospital	1,750.00
Chinese Hospital for Women	225.00
Diseases	225.00
Emergency Hospital for Chinese	225.00
Ningpo Hospital for Shanghai	900.00
Chinese Red Cross Hospital	175.00
Division of Lung and Heart Diseases	450.00
Chinese Mission to Lepers	450.00
Sacred Heart Hospital	450.00
Margaret Williamson Hospital	450.00
St. Elizabeth Hospital	225.00
Shanghai General Hospital	900.00
Charity Ward	450.00
Chinese St. Marie	450.00
Caring Cross Hospital, London	1,500.00
British Charitable Hospital c/o H. B. M. Legation, Peking	1,500.00
Catholic Hospital for Women, Kashi	225.00
Madame Dietrich's Orphanage	900.00
Providence Orphanage Institution de St. Joseph	450.00
Zi-Ka-Wei Orphanage	450.00
Sisters of Zi-Ka-Wei Orphanage	450.00
Institution of The Holy Family Orphanage	250.00
London Mission, Hongkong	200.00
Baby Home & Dispensary	900.00
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, England	900.00
Shanghai Hebrew Relief Society and Shelter House	450.00
Shanghai Charities League	450.00
Society of St. Vincent de Paul Little Sisters of the Poor	450.00
Sisters of Charity, Shanghai	450.00
Sisters of Charity, Ningbo	450.00
Hospice St. Joseph, Nantao	450.00
St. Joseph's Catholic Association (Poor Relief)	450.00
St. Joseph's Benevolent Society	325.00
Institution of St. Joseph	225.00
St. Joseph's Asylum for the Poor, Nantao	275.00
Institution des Franchiscains, Missionaries de Marie	225.00
London Institute	1,350.00
Mission to Seamen, Shanghai	1,350.00
Fund for Indigent Foreigners	500.00
Mission to Riches Men	1,000.00
Institution for Chinese Blind	1,750.00
Chinese Red Cross Society	900.00
Shanghai Public Benevolent Cemetery	300.00
Chinese Anti-Kidnapping & Benevolent Society	325.00
King's Daughters' Society	2,250.00
St. Monica's Society	450.00
Austrian Ladies' Benevolent Society	250.00
Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society	1,350.00
Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society	1,350.00
Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society	1,350.00
British Women's Association, Headquarters	1,350.00
British Women's Association, Social Service Board	1,350.00
American Women's Club, Civic Department	1,350.00
Foreign Women's Home	1,350.00
Foreign Y.W.C.A.	500.00
American Civil Relief Committee	900.00
Polish Committee, Shanghai	675.00
Societa degli Italiani in Cina	450.00
Associazione Nazionale Combattenti	270.00
Japanese Relief Committee	450.00
Norwegian Benevolent Society	315.00
Danish Benevolent Society	315.00
Swedish Benevolent Society	315.00
German Benevolent Society	450.00
Austrian Benevolent Society	200.00
Netherlands Benevolent Society	315.00
Belgian Benevolent Society	315.00
Czech-Slovak Benevolent Society	315.00
Finnish Benevolent Society	200.00
French Benevolent Society	450.00
Spanish Benevolent Society	225.00
Alliance Nationale des Combattants de la Grande Guerre	275.00
Hungarian Relief Society	135.00
Batonian Relief Society	135.00
Italian Association Committee	200.00
Hellenic Communal Benevolent Association	135.00
Committee of Lithuanian Citizens	150.00
Relief for Poor Russian Children	225.00
First Russian School	225.00
Home & Soup Kitchen, Russian Union of Russian Military Invalids	225.00
Union of Russian Army & Navy Men	900.00
Russian Orthodox Confraternity	900.00
Russian Benevolent Society	900.00
Russian Relief Society	900.00

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1

BAR SILVER 181 1/2

MARKET SELLING RATES

£1 at 1/10 = \$10.91 at 72.25 = \$15.10

U.S. \$100 at 31 1/2 = \$317.46

Chi. dollars, per \$100, selling \$72.25

Chi. dollars, per \$100, buying \$72.25

Native interest per day on \$1,000, \$16

Copper cash per \$100, \$78.50

New York on London \$43.39 1/2

—BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATE

£1 at 1/10 = \$10.64 at 72.65 = \$14.64

U.S. \$100 at 32 1/2 = \$310.08

72.65 = \$426.81

OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Tel. transfer 1/2

Demand 1/2

New York—Tel. transfer 30 1/2

Demand 30 1/2

PARIS—Demand 30 1/2

INDIA—Demand 30 1/2

BATAVIA—Demand 30 1/2

HONGKONG—Demand Dollars 70 1/2 nom.

YOKOHAMA—Demand Yen 162

SINGAPORE—Demand Dollars 129

MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)

LONDON—Demand 1/10 1/2

4 months' sight credits 1/11 1/2

4 months' sight docts 1/11 1/2

6 months' sight credits 1/11 1/2

6 months' sight docts 1/11 1/2

New York—Demand 30 1/2

4 months' sight credits 33 1/2

4 months' sight docts 33 1/2

PARIS—4 months' sight docts 34 1/2

The National City Bank of New York

10 a.m.

Demand selling rate on America:

U.S. \$1.00 = Sh. \$4.4145

Demand buying rate on America:

U.S. \$1.00 = Sh. \$4.2860

Demand selling rates on London: £1.00

= Sh. \$15.024

Demand buying rate on London: £1.00

= Sh. \$14.611

The American Express Co. Inc.

BUYING

U.S. G.\$100.00 Mex. \$425.45

Stg. £1.00 " 14.61

SELLING

U.S. G.\$100.00 Mex. \$441.45

Stg. £1.00 " 15.03

Domestic Exchange

Hankow \$1,000 = Shanghai \$1,019

Tsinanfu \$1,000 = " 1,005

Tsingtau \$1,000 = " 1,008

Chefoo \$1,000 = " 1,015

Nanking \$1,000 = " 1,001

Wuhu \$1,000 = " 1,003

Kiukiang \$1,000 = " 1,007

Hanchow \$1,000 = " 1,001

Poochow \$1,000 = " 1,000

Amoy \$1,000 = " 1,000

Canton S. \$1,000 = " 885

Swatow \$1,000 = " 1,000

Harbin \$1,000 = " 725

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 6.04

It. Lire 4.36 Mex. \$1

Swiss Francs 1.60 " 71

American Oriental Bank

SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.\$100.00 Mex. \$437.66

Stg. £1.00 " 15.10

BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS

U.S. G.\$100.00 Mex. \$425.16

Stg. £1.00 " 14.52

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin/Hamburg \$100 = Rm. 129.00

" " Mex. \$100 = Rm. 93.20

Union of Russian Cosacks 450.00 || Maternity Fund for Indigent Russians | 450.00 |
Home for Indigent Russian	900.00
Russian Ladies' Refugees Committee	200.00
Fund for Russian Tuberculars	450.00
Russian Red Cross Sisters	450.00
Shanghai Sikh Police Curdward	450.00
Mercantile Marine Masters & Officers Relief Fund	900.00
Salvation Army	900.00
United Services Association	450.00
Distributed to various Military & Naval Commanders	15,500.00
British Y.M.C.A. with the Shanghai Defence Force	900.00
British Force, Recreation Huts	2,500.00
S.V.C. Russian Company, X'mas Fund	250.00
School for Mafoos' Children	500.00
Fund for Limbless Soldiers & Sailors	740.00
The Editor "Truth" for 3 Funds	2,160.53
Shanghai Charity Trust	20,000.00
Russian Emigrants Committee & Relief Association	500.00
"Kwongzang" Fund	1,000.00
Sundry Charities & Reserve for Urgent Appeals	9,117.52
Total	\$116,658.05

Since 1915, the total distributed and in course of distribution by the Club amounts to \$3,573,794.66.

(signed) A. W. BURKILL,

Chairman,

Shanghai Race Club,

Shanghai, November 26, 1931.

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Mex. & Chinese Dollars:—a.m. 100 = \$72.4375; p.m. 100 = \$72.375.

Kiangnan Silver—20-cents:—a.m. 500 = \$64.75; p.m. 500 = \$64.75.

Canton Silver 20-cents:—a.m. 500 = \$65.025; p.m. 500 = \$65.1.

Coppers:—a.m. 378,500 coppers = \$100; p.m. 378,500 coppers = \$100.

SMALL CHANGE:—

5 silver 20-cents and 28 coppers = \$1

274 coppers = \$1

24 coppers = 10-cents silver

10 cts. silver = 2 coppers = 10 cts.

big money

Mex. \$1 = \$70.724375

Tls. 1 = Mex. 1.3865

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay Drukeford & Davis

INTER BANK JANUARY DELIVERY

Highest Lowest

U.S. G.\$ 1/10 1/10 1/10

Yen (nom.) 32 1/2 31 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

(Dec./Jan. del.)

BANK SELLING BANK BUYING

2 T.T. 1/10 1/10 1/11 1/11

G.S.T.T. 31 1/2 4 m/s. l.c. 33

F.S. 115 4 m/s. l.c. 850

R.S.T.T. 124 7 d/s. 127

BULLION

Highest Lowest Closed

Gold Bars 701.50 691.50 694.70

BAR SILVER

London Pence per std. oz. 18 1/2 19

N.Y. Cts. per oz. troy 28 1/2

Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 61.00

Market closed firm.

EXCHANGE NOTES

London silver was red. down for

spot and red. down forward on Monday

at 18 1/2 d. and 19 d. respectively.

America and China sold, India and

speculators bought, and the market

was quiet. After the official fixing

there was no special feature. New

York was 1 cent down at 28 1/2 cts

and Bombay down 4 annas at Rs.

60-04.

In view of the easiness of the

New York/London cross-rate and in

spite of the decline in silver in

both London and New York, the

local exchange market yesterday

opened steady to firm with bank

sellers at 1/10 sterling, 31 1/2 U. S.

dollars and 156 1/2 yen. Little, if

any, business was done at these

rates as speculators were early

sellers at considerably higher levels

without finding buyers. Ultimately

the inter-bank market settled down

to sellers at 1/10, 31 1/2 and 155 1/2,

and for the rest of the forenoon

fluctuated slightly round about these

rates.

In the afternoon the market opened

quiet, owing to the slight rise

in the opening silver rates in

Bombay and there were for a time

buyers at the last-named rates and

best sellers at 1/10 1/2, 31 1/2 and 156.

Ultimately, on a sharp rise in Bom-

bay silver advised in the noon

wires, the market firmed up again

and closed with sellers at 1/10 1/2, 32

and 155 1/2.

Gold bars opened at Tls. 699,

rose to 701.50, declined to 691.50

and closed at 694.70.

WEEK'S EXCHANGE

NOTES

Nov. 28.

At the close of business on the

26th instant the stock of silver in

Shanghai was Tls. \$4,137,000 and

\$173,080,000.

These figures include Tls. 20,750,

000 and \$151,330,000 in Chinese

banks in which there were 57 bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no movements.

Imports:—

Nil.

Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations November 27, 1931
REPORT NO. 47-1931 FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 27 Compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

OPENING CASH PRICES										THIS WEEK—Closing To-day, Friday Noon										BUSINESS RECOVERY, OTHERS WEEK										STOCK										PAID UP VALUE										LAST DIVIDEND, ETC.										PAID OR DUE																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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COMMERCE AND FINANCE

(Continued from page 309)

arriving and these are changing hands at prices much below to-day's cost of other foreign wheat.

There is very little native wheat offering, but the nominal price on the exchange for December/January position is about Tls. 3.70, and this is about 8 per cent. less than to-day's cost for foreign wheat.

TIMBER

Supplies of Oregon pine continue to arrive and there are several ships discharging at the moment. The market generally is quiet, and prices on the Pacific coast remain steady.

There is no change as regards teak, and stocks in Shanghai are sufficient to meet the market's requirements. The hardwoods market is easy, with not a great deal to report.

METALS

There is practically no change to report from last week. The tightness of the local money market is preventing dealers from doing any business. Local prices remain the same. A small business in reinforcing bars has taken place during the week.

PRODUCE

The situation in the produce market also shows practically no change from that of the previous week. The slight inquiry then reported has continued, but actual business is difficult to conclude, as the price ideas of buyers and sellers are not yet in line. Such business as has been done is small in volume.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The market for artificial silk yarn is dead. Apart from the total stoppage of business with northern ports due to the Manchurian situation, the tightness of money and the consequent high rates of interest required by native banks have suspended both sales and deliveries.

The dealers with cash are doing their utmost to pay the duty on their speculative purchases before the imposition of the 10 per cent. surtax comes into force, which it is expected to do on the first of next month.

SUGAR

The sugar market during the past week has been totally devoid of any feature of interest. Owing to the uncertainty caused by the political situation, the serious tightness of money and the heavy arrivals of Java sugar, demand has ceased entirely. Java prices have declined appreciably during the week, but the lower prices offering are not in the meantime attracting any buying interest. Indications point to a continuance of the present quiet conditions for some weeks to come.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Shai Cotton Mfg., Co., Ltd.

The 18th ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held at the head office of the Company, No. 49 Szechuen Road, at 4 p.m. yesterday. Among the present were Messrs. K. Gono, Chairman, K. Kuroda, Y. Maeda, T. Enjoji and Y. Noda, directors, E. S. Wilkinson, N. Takenchi, auditors, T. Kageyama, secretary, and 14 shareholders representing 72,870 shares including proxies.

The secretary read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report. The Chairman said:

"The result of the term under review has been satisfactory and if normal conditions had continued toward the end of the term, still better returns would have been presented to you. The most unfortunate outbreak in the north just at the present time, when the world depression is nearing its extreme, is a cause of grave anxiety to us, nearly the whole of our business being at a standstill except as regards cargo which can be shipped to the North and abroad. Outrageous and warlike actions on the part of unauthorized official organizations are solely responsible for the economic dislocation which is harming not only ourselves but also the people of China.

Meanwhile, stocks are fast accumulating in your warehouses and unless we see a turn of the tide in the near future, there is no alternative but to close down the mills entirely.

Depending on the strong and healthy financial condition in which your Company at present stands, coupled with the zealous efforts of your agents and their several branches all over the world, who are endeavouring to acquire new markets abroad, it will be our endeavour

to continue this extremely difficult struggle as long as our resources last.

You may rest assured that your directors are fully determined to accept this grave challenge and that they will fight to the bitter end with all available resources to safeguard your interests in this Company.

You will have noticed in the report that no stoppage of any kind has occurred in the entire mills during the past six months, and even up to to-day. In contrast to this peaceful and friendly atmosphere prevailing inside the mills, there is a marked difference outside the compounds where a tense or even ugly outlook is noticeable.

Apart from violence of a minor nature on our Japanese employees and their families which is daily reported, certain most unpardonable outrages were committed upon our staff on October 4 last.

Two female instructors whose services we were able to obtain, through the good offices of the Toyoda Mills in Japan, for the training of Chinese workers in the handling of the new automatic loom which is quite new to this country, were attacked on their way to the Mills and received very serious injuries. Although one girl is now convalescing, the other is still in our hospital. Their assailant, who had attended a meeting held by the Anti-Japanese Association on that day in Yinziang-Dong village was apparently incensed by violent speeches delivered there, and being instigated by others, resorted to this cowardly attack on the weaker sex.

Encouragement of 'patriotism' is commendable, especially in this country, but to plant anti-foreign sentiments in the minds of innocent juveniles and the illiterate mass is deplorable. To allow illegal action unrestricted or even to encourage ignorant people to take the law into their own hands, in direct contravention to the laws of the state, is inconceivable, and to incite or instigate rowdy elements to resort to direct action on innocent people is not only outrageous but produces a situation which could not be tolerated in any civilized nation.

With regard to the appropriation of the credit balance of Profit & Loss Account for this term, as we have almost the same amount as in the previous term, my proposals are very much like the last ones.

This is all I have to state, but before placing resolutions before you, if anyone should wish to ask any questions, I shall be very pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

There being no question, the Chairman put the following resolutions before the meeting:

Resolution No. 1:—"That the directors' report, balance sheet, general inventory of assets, and profit and loss account for the 18th financial term ended October 31, 1931, be adopted and passed."—Proposed by Mr. Gono and seconded by Mr. Kuroda. The resolution was carried.

Resolution No. 2:—"That the directors' suggested appropriation of the credit of profit and loss account, be sanctioned and passed."—Proposed by Mr. K. Gono and seconded by Mr. Kuroda. The resolution was carried.

Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd., was held in the company's premises at 484 Kiangse Road, November 25, 1931, Mr. H. Martin Little was in the chair and the meeting was attended by Messrs. G. P. Forster, A. M. Cannan and H. J. Stringer (directors), W. R. Walter (secretary), A. Jennings, Manager, and others, representing (with proxies) 44,750 shares.

The notice convening the meeting was taken as read and the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen:—This meeting is called to confirm the extraordinary resolution which was passed at the meeting held on the 10th inst. as a special resolution. As explained at that meeting, it is necessary to alter the Articles of Association in order that a branch register of members may be kept at the London Office. I have accordingly to propose that the following resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution:—

"That the following Article shall be inserted after Article 135 of the Company's Articles of Association:—Branch Register.—135-a.—The Company may cause to be kept in the United Kingdom or any British possession or British protectorate a branch register of members, and the directors may from time to time make provisions as they (subject to the Companies Amendment Ordinance 1929) may think fit respecting the keeping of any such branch register, and may comply with the requirements of any local law."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. M. Cannan and carried unanimously.

SHANGHAI NEWS

COMMUNIST VENGEANCE

Sixteen Bodies Exhumed in Shanghai: All Strangled During Summer Months: Kou Family Victims

More details are yet to be added to the account of the finding of seven bodies in the French Concession as related in last week issue of the "North China Herald" the victims of Communist revenge—in the exhumation of four more bodies found off Wuting Road on Nov. 24 by Municipal police officers. As identified by the District Court physician, the corpses were those of three females and a male.

Nanking detectives sent additional information to Shanghai on November 23, as to the whereabouts of the second batch of victims which were despatched. With this in hand Municipal officers began digging in the front yard of the house on November 24, but, although the informant's details were substantially correct, it was nearly noon before the first corpses, those of two women were unearthed.

The yard is about 20 ft. square, with one corner cut away, the whole being surrounded by a wall nearly 9 feet high. After spading about 18 inches deep, making a hole parallel with the front wall, the officers came upon a slab of concrete. With this removed, they saw two bodies, both female, prone and face downwards.

The body of the younger was entirely unclotted, while that of a considerably older woman was partially covered. Inasmuch as they had not been buried in the sub-surface water and in comparatively dry soil, the bodies were in a much better state of preservation than those disinterred in the French Concession on November 23.

Work was continued for several hours. Finally in the far corner of the "cemetery" another body was uncovered, this of a male. After strangling him, the gang had tied his lower limbs crossed round his neck, his arms in a similar position. This body also was face down. In the same grave was another body, that of quite a large woman. In this instance after death, the murderers had wrapped the corpse in lime and stuffed the remains into a large burlap sack.

Owing to their condition the bodies could not be identified, although, according to information from Nanking it is believed that they are the late Mrs. Kou, his mother-in-law, a female relative and younger brother of a general in Nanking, a graduate of the Whangpoo Military Academy. The exhuming was supervised directly by Supt. Kay and Chief-Inspers. Hunter and Crouch.

One arrest has been made by police in connection with the gruesome discovery in the garden attached to the house on Wuting Road. The arrested man is Chang Yee-an, alias Chang Hsing-seng, a native of Shaoshing and proprietor of an electrical supply store at 34 Lloyd Road. He was charged before Judge Feng in the Special District Court on Nov. 26 with being involved in the murder of the four Chinese.

Prosecuting, Mr. Y. D. Wong, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that, following the discovery of four bodies of murdered Chinese off Wuting Road, police ascertained that accused was the guarantor of Wang Kuo-wei, tenant of the house in question, who was being held by the authorities of the City Government of Greater Shanghai in connection with another alleged crime.

Questioned, Chang admitted being the guarantor, but denied having any knowledge of, or friendship with Wang. Accused stated he had been introduced to Wang by friends.

A week's remand was ordered by the Court.

Additional Operations

Municipal police officers, having received additional information regarding alleged Communist murders, which were said to have been perpetrated last November, began digging operations behind the house situated at 1095A Sinza Road on November 26. By 3 p.m. they had unearthed a human limb but owing to the peculiar nature of the soil and lack of definite information as to the exact location of the corpses, had to act slowly and it was not until 5 p.m., that the first body was unearthed.

According to police belief, five persons are buried in this "cemetery," these persons having been murdered.

Supervised by the Municipal police, professional "body-snatchers" disinterred another body on Nov. 27 at 1095A Sinza Road. This was in addition to the first body found in the new plot, and was classified by a physician as being that of a female. The second body was identified by a doctor attached to the Special District Court as that of a male. There were no further marks of identification.

According to police officials these bodies are a portion of the wholesale vengeance wreaked by Communists last November on persons suspected of being about to turn traitor to the Communist cause, and it is expected that this morning at least three other bodies of the original five will be disinterred.

The last of the bodies, which were buried in the tragic "cemetery" on Sinza Road after being murdered about a year ago were unearthed on Nov. 28 and after formal inquiries by the procurator, were removed for burial. They were victims of Communist vengeance, wreaked by members of the Chinese radical party, who feared that they were about to turn traitor to the Red cause. The total number of bodies disinterred during the past week in the French Concession and the Settlement is 16, of whom nine were in the Settlement.

Four corpses were removed by professional "body snatchers" from a garden on Wuting Road on Tuesday. On Thursday digging operations were instituted by the same workmen under the supervision of police headquarters staff at 1095A Sinza Road, and one body was found after half an enclosed area had been searched. On Friday afternoon another skeleton was unearthed and yesterday, the remaining three.

It is believed that others concerned in these wholesale crimes have already met their fate before a firing squad for other offences and it is thought that very little progress will be made in clearing up the mysteries.

An account of how he has turned from a Communist into a Kuomintang member, thus incurring the anger of the local Communists who exacted a terrible vengeance by murdering his family of 12, whose bodies have just been discovered in different parts of the Shanghai Foreign Settlement, is contained in an advertisement inserted yesterday in the Chinese newspapers by Kou Chen-chang, formerly a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, who, as reported, was arrested by the Hankow authorities April last, and who later made his submission to the Central Government and gave information which led to the arrest of several influential Communist leaders in Shanghai.

Kou was later pardoned and made the personal adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as a result of having given his valuable information to the Government.

In his advertisement, Kou states that, at his request, the Central Government has offered a cash reward of \$20,000 for the arrest of those responsible for the murder of his family and four others, whose bodies were discovered in the French Concession, and that, in addition to this, he himself is prepared to pay \$3,000 for a similar purpose. The leaders of the gang responsible for the crime are, according to Kou, two Communist leaders whose names are Chow En-lai and Chao Yung.

Kou continues in his statement that he became a Communist in 1924, but that, in view of the numerous offences committed by the Communists against the internal security of the country, he began to realize the "great mistake" he had made in joining the radical party and taking part in a revolution which was not what he had originally desired. So he voluntarily severed his relations with the Chinese Communist Party in April last and expressed to Gen. Chiang and the Central Government his true repentance. However, Kou states, he had since then devoted his time to study and had in his mind not any plot against any individual member of the Chinese Communist Party.

Unexpectedly (Kou continues), the Communist leaders, Chow En-lai and Chao Yung, together with a number of others, carried out in

June last a cowardly work by murdering his whole family and four others. They also took away over \$8,000 worth of property from his mother-in-law, including \$3,000 bank deposit. Such a "barbarous act" against innocent persons would be condemned by all except members of the Communist Party and, at his request, the Central Government has offered a cash reward of \$20,000 for the apprehension of those responsible for the crime. In addition to this sum, he is prepared to pay \$3,000 for the same purpose, states Kou in his advertisement.

Infant Daughter Found

In this connection, it is learned that Kou's four-year old daughter, whose life the murderers have spared, has been found in a villager's family in Sungkiang District, on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. It appears that the Communists, having murdered Kou's wife, took the baby to a village in Sungkiang where it was given to a farmer's family to be cared for. The child has been brought to Shanghai and will be sent to his father in Nanking in a day or two.

Writer Buried Alive?

Washington, Nov. 23.

That police of the International Settlement of Shanghai were indirectly responsible for the torture and death of the Chinese radical writer, Li Wei-sen, is alleged in a protest handed to-day to the Chinese Legation here.

The protest is signed by 104 of the leading writers in America, including Theodore Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Thornton Wilder and George Jean Nathan.

It declares that Li Wei-sen was finally buried alive after three weeks of torturing by the Chinese authorities, to whom he was handed over by British officials in the Shanghai Municipal Police.

The protest further asserts that 19 young Chinese radical writers, both men and women, have been shot over Li Wei-sen's grave by the Chinese authorities and declares that the Nanking Government warlords have established a reign of terror among the Chinese literati.—Reuter.

The Municipal Police of the International Settlement are unable to trace any person of the name mentioned as having been arrested and handed over to the Chinese authorities.

It is possible, however, that confusion has arisen with the notorious Communist named Li Li-sen, formerly a wheel-arrow coolie, who rose rapidly in the Communist Party at the time of Borodin's activities in China.

Li Li-sen eventually became one of the leading members of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party, following which he quickly blossomed out as a man of wealth, either, it is alleged, by drawing on the Communist Party funds, or a result of payments from Moscow.

Recently there were persistent reports that Li Li-sen had been arrested and shot, but according to the latest information he is at present in Moscow.—Reuter.

Reds' Amazing Letter to the

"N.C. D. N."

An amazing letter has been addressed to the Editor of the "North China Daily News" by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of China. This deals with the gruesome discoveries made by the Shanghai Municipal Police and the French Municipal Police of bodies buried in the International Settlement and the French Concession which have been made during the past week. It will be noted that the murders are not repudiated by the Communist Party.

For the past few days, the letter says, both the foreign and the native press at Shanghai have been featuring the startling discovery in the French Concession as well as in the International Settlement of a number of dead bodies alleged (so says the letter) to be those of persons murdered by the Communist Party of China as part of a ruthless programme of vengeance against Kuo Chen-chang.

The letter follows:—

For the past few days both the foreign and native press at Shanghai has been featuring the startling discovery in the French Concession as well as in the International Settlement of a number of dead bodies alleged to have been murdered by the Communist Party of China for the carrying out of ruthless vengeance against Kuo Chen-chang. In this connection we wish to make it clear that our office at Hankow has not been raided nor is a certain Li Lun-chang, now in the custody of the authorities, a member of the party, that

Kou Chen-chang was expelled as a sequel to his betrayal to the party, thus severing all connection with him and his family, that it is probably not difficult to find out the real murderers in the light of the vigorous protest lodged by 104 American writers with the Chinese Legation at Washington against the execution and burial alive of more than twenty Chinese scribes including Li Wei-sun, Hu Yeh-ping, etc.

Forced into the underground by imperialism and the Kuomintang through the reign of terror, we are unable to repudiate the baseless charges and slanders, all designed to discredit us. As disclosed in the past, the tottering ruling class has repeatedly resorted to fabrications such as the alleged attempt on our part to take the life of Young Fu, the participation of Chu and Mou in national defence, the surrender of Peng Teh-hwai, forging of documents showing the community of wives and property in the Soviet district as were published in "The Road to Light," the manufacture of bogus documents by the propaganda department of the Central Kuomintang against the Noulens, etc.

The Central Executive Committee of The Communist Party of China.

DR. W. W. YEN LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON

New Chinese Minister to the United States

Succeeding Dr. Wu Chao-chu, Dr. W. W. Yen, former Premier and Foreign Minister in Peking, left for Washington on Nov. 27 to assume his appointment as Minister to the United States.

After a fine scholastic career, Dr. Yen, whose father was a Minister of the Anglican Church, returned to China in 1900 to accept an appointment as professor of English at St. John's University and English editor of the Commercial Press, receiving in the same year the literary title of Chih-shih. In 1908, he went to Washington as Second Secretary of the Chinese Legation but was recalled to organize the Government Press Bureau. In 1911, he was elected a member of the Hanlin Academy and Junior Counsellor to the Board of Foreign Affairs. After the establishment of the Republic, he was appointed Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and, from 1913 to 1917, served as Minister to Germany and Denmark, until China declared war on the Central Powers, when he went to Denmark and functioned there as Chinese Minister.

He returned to China in 1920 to become acting Foreign Minister and, in that capacity, signed the Sino-German Peace Pact. In 1922, he was appointed acting Premier and concurrent Foreign Minister and, a year later, was made president of the financial reorganisation commission.

Dr. Yen was made Premier, concurrent Minister of Interior and delegate to the Customs Conference and, later, he was appointed Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James but he did not proceed to his post. In 1925 and 1926, he again served as Premier and Foreign Minister, since which time he has been engaged in commercial activities in north China. From 1924 to 1928, he was a trustee of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture and, at present, he is president of the Red Cross Society of China. Dr. Yen, who holds many foreign and Chinese decorations, is the author of an Anglo-Chinese Dictionary and translator of a book on political economy.

NEW C. O. FOR JAPANESE LANDING PARTY

Tokyo, Nov. 30.

The official gazette dated December 1 includes the following appointments:

Capt. Baron M. Shibayama, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party at Shanghai, attached to the First Japanese Naval Squadron on China waters, appointed to Commander of the Aircraft-Carrier Akagi.

Capt. Baron T. Samejima to take command of the Japanese Naval Landing Party at Shanghai. —Rengo.

The offices of the Portuguese Consulate-General have been removed from the N.K.K. Building to 1050 Rue Lafayette.



NEW FORM OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

Woven in the decorative pattern of this piece of Soviet Russian cloth pictured above is one of the best known and time-worn slogans of the communist agitator, "Proletarians of the World Unite," or as it is written in the Russian text used "Пролетарии всех стран соединяйтесь." This piece of goods was purchased in a Shanghai shop where various other textiles of Soviet manufacture are on sale bearing similar maxims.

NEW PROPAGANDA MEDIUM

Communist Slogans Printed on Russian Textiles Now Flooding China

With other avenues of propaganda closed through the alertness of the Chinese and Foreign authorities in Shanghai, the Soviet Government is now developing a new method of proselytising the doctrines of the Third International in China and the Far East generally by weaving communistic slogans and maxims in the cheap Russian blankets and textile products with which the Orient is being flooded.

In most cases either forming a part of the ornamental design or a decoration along the border, an inspection of various samples yesterday disclosed that the phrases utilized mainly are of the usual "soap box orator" type, consisting of appeals in both Chinese and Russian characters, to "the toiling masses" to unite, to overthrow "all capitalistic tyrants" and support the Soviet cause.

Regardless of their efficacy for propaganda purposes, the slogans certainly are gaining wide distribution at the present time due to the exceptional quantity of Russian textiles which are being sold here on both a wholesale and retail basis. While, even before the current anti-Japanese agitation, the sale of these Soviet products was becoming rapidly an important factor in the piece-goods market in the Far East, competing vigorously with British and other foreign imports as well as the local output, a phenomenal increase has taken place since the imposition of the Japanese boycott.

According to those in close touch with this industry, the Soviet goods give promise of capturing temporarily a part of the trade due to the cheapness of the textiles and the energetic sales methods adopted. As with the other manufactured goods exported for sale abroad by the Soviet government, wide distribution and immediate returns are the important factors to the Russian Textile Trust, to gain which profit possibilities for the manufacturer are set aside in favour of minimum prices to win the business. In confirmation of this fact, official Soviet figures are cited showing that the same textiles are sold by retail here for considerably less than on the home market where, in addition, a marked shortage of these goods exist.

Throughout the entire Orient, an organized campaign to increase the sale of these materials is being conducted, it is stated, with Shanghai serving as a distribution centre, the Soviet merchandising Syndicate, or Zentrososyus as it is known, maintaining a branch office here at 2 Peking Road with Mr. A. Veinermann in charge. The main office for the whole Far East is at Harbin. Indicating the scope of the business being conducted, it is stated that recent orders for Soviet textile products from Siam alone totalled \$250,000. More important other orders also are said

to have been placed recently by large piece-goods dealers from Singapore and Java.

The history of the invasion of Soviet textiles in the Chinese market goes back to 1925 when the Zentrososyus first opened a Shanghai office at 4 Kiangsi Road, with Mr. A. Hosoff in charge. His effort, however, to secure widespread distribution failed, and, even a later manager, Mr. H. A. Stepunin, was not more successful. It was only after the Syndicate was forced to close out in China entirely by the Chinese Eastern Railway trouble in 1929 that an entire reversal in policy met with better results. With an experienced textile dealer from Tientsin in charge of the business, Mr. L. Brailovsky, it was decided to place the local distribution in charge of a Chinese firm, instead of endeavouring to handle it as heretofore with Europeans.

Consequently, in accordance with this policy, the sole agency for this country was granted to the Great China Company, 50 Nanking Road, on Nov. 1, 1930, which concern is still in charge of the business. With an energetic sales campaign started and prices fixed at a low level it was not long before Soviet textiles were on sale by nearly every piece-goods dealer in Shanghai, as well as in the provinces. To-day it is said that there is hardly a part of China where these goods are not on display, while the representing concern has opened up larger quarters on Canton Road to take care of the business.

While prepared in attractive patterns and designs, the actual quality of the Russian products is said to be inferior to all other textiles of similar grades imported for the Chinese market. Experts declare that there is no comparison between the British piece-goods and the Russian, so superior are the former. Even Japanese textiles, which are manufactured especially for a cheap trade, are of a consistently better grade than the output of the Soviet looms and printers it is held. When it comes to price, however, the Russian merchandise has all the advantage. Not being hampered by the average profit requirements, plus considerations of manufacturing and distributing costs, the Zentrososyus can quote figures dictated solely by the desire to capture the local market. In support of this circumstance, it is pointed out that the prices levied in government operated stores in Russia for identical materials are from two to four times the amount charged in China. As with the majority of Soviet exports, a shortage of all textiles exists at the present time in Russia, with the result that the government establishments seldom offer these goods, forcing the people to buy from speculators who charge as high as 800 per cent. more than Chinese prices.

This policy is said to be dictated by the necessity for the Russian government to accumulate foreign credits in order to advance the Five Year Plan. According to the retail scale established here in the Chinese piece-goods shops, Russian textiles now are selling for a few cents less than previously asked for Japanese materials of a similar quality. British goods range from 20 to 50 per cent. higher. At the present time the greatest stimulus seems to have taken place in the printed goods line where Japanese textiles had replaced practically 95 per cent. of the former British imports to China. Now, with the ban on goods from the Island Empire, the Soviet textiles are proving most important in this field. To date this year, it is said that over 6,000 bales of these prints have been imported through Shanghai for sale here as well as up country.

As with the majority of commercial transactions with the Soviet Government, the Great China Company is said to have had its difficulties relating to promises which were not carried out. Mr. A. Mordvoff, head of the Harbin office of Zentrososyus, accompanied by Mr. V. Novikoff and other Soviet trade officials, have made numerous trips to Shanghai during the last year to confer with the Chinese dealers, especially on occasions, it is said, when large shipments of piece-goods failed to materialize. This feature, textile industrialists declare, is the chief difficulty with Soviet textiles, as with practically all other of the nationally produced articles. Despite glowing reports, it is alleged, the Five Year Plan, as far as textiles are concerned, is not up to schedule. In fact, due to break-down of overstressed machinery and political causes, the output is declared to have decreased, instead of increasing by 8 per cent. this year, as the plan provided.

In 1930 the Soviet factories or mills, are said to have produced 2,500,000,000 metres of various textiles which was to have been increased to 2,820,000,000 metres in 1931. Instead of accomplishing this, production has fallen off gradually from an average of 216,000,000 metres a month in 1930 to 184,000,000 a month this year, the last quoted figures being for August. During the previous month, July, it is claimed only 158,000,000 metres were manufactured.

Consequently, doubts are expressed locally as to whether or not the production of the Soviet mills will allow full advantage to be taken of the opportunities accorded by the ban on the Japanese products.

RUMOURS were current in Shanghai on Nov. 24 that plans had been completed by certain unscrupulous parties to remove certain portions of the rails of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway. Accordingly, the 2,000 soldiers stationed along the line have been instructed to exercise strict vigilance in maintaining peace and order in the railway zone.

At the sound of shots, the rumour quickly spread that Japanese troops had invaded Chinese territory and were engaged with the Chinese. Consternation prevailed and some people rushed to their homes, gathered up a few belongings and made in the direction of Shanghai. It was only after the whole matter was explained that the confusion ended and the people were persuaded to return to their homes.

The remains of the dead officer were removed by his men and the engine driver was taken into custody. A bullet ended the misery of the injured pony.

COMMITTEE OF THE B. R. A.

Result of the Ballot Announced: Eleven Elected

The following is the result of the ballot taken for the Committee of the Shanghai British Residents' Association in accordance with the resolution passed at the inaugural meeting held at the Shanghai Race Club on November 12:—

	Votes
1. Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.R.E.	1,472
2. Mr. A. de C. Sowerby	1,297
3. Mr. R. W. Davis	1,180
4. Mr. N. L. Sparke	1,170
5. Mr. H. E. Arnold	1,124
6. Mr. Ronald G. McDonald	1,069
7. Col. M. H. Logan, O.B.E.	1,044
8. Mr. A. F. Nazer	1,032
9. Mr. E. F. Harris	894
10. Mr. John McNeill	894
11. Lt.-Commander W. A. Elliot, R.N. (Rtd.)	883
12. Mr. Charles Harpur, O.B.E.	829
13. Mr. R. G. MacDonald	791
14. Mr. F. N. Matthews	756
15. Dr. A. D. Wall	697
16. Mr. W. J. Hawkins	472
17. Mr. C. W. Hampson	352
18. Mr. E. T. Nash	348
19. Mr. W. E. Holland	300
20. Mrs. J. S. Whitney	285
21. Miss L. Stops	280
22. Mr. J. C. Parkin	232
23. Mr. F. W. W. Valpy	148

Total Votes: 17,549

Ballot papers issued 2,132; ballot papers returned 1,725.

* Elected.

The eleven elected together with the following will form the Committee for the year ending December 31, 1932:—

Messrs. A. W. Burkill representing the British Chamber of Commerce and China Association; J. G. Clay representing St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai; A. E. Fenton representing St. Patrick's Society; E. S. Wilkinson representing Royal Society of St. George (Shanghai Branch); K. E. Newman representing St. David's Society; Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten representing the United Services' Association; V. L. Fairley representing the Anzac Society; Dr. W. S. Parsons representing the Canadian Association of China; Mrs. J. T. Ford representing the British Women's Association.

SHOOTING AFFAIR AT WOOSUNG

Pony Scared by Engine Whistle

Considerable consternation, followed by confusion, took place among the people of Woosung on November 29 as the result of the firing of rifle shots by a company of soldiers attached to the 19th Route Army, commanded by General Chen Ming-shu, the new Gendarmier Commissioner for the Shanghai-Woosung-Nanking Area, and formerly chairman of the Kuangtung Provincial Government.

According to an eye-witness, a company of the new troops, most of whom are either natives of Kuangtung or Kuangsi and who have just come from Kiangsi where they have been engaged in battle against the Communists, under an officer riding on a pony, were crossing the railway line near Changwahpang, to take over garrison duties in the Woosung area. The men, it is stated, were a smart-looking lot and they were very well equipped.

Whilst they were crossing the line, a train came from the direction of Kiangwan and the whistle was sounded. Instead of obeying, the column kept on the march and, as the train approached, the shrill whistle became louder, with the result that the pony which the officer was riding at the rear began to buck and the officer was thrown to the ground and trampled on.

Apparently the locomotive driver was unable to pull up in time and the unfortunate officer was run over and terribly mangled, death being instantaneous, whilst his pony, which was knocked down, had a leg smashed.

Finding that their commanding officer had been killed, the soldiers began to open fire indiscriminately and it was only after the greatest difficulty that they were pacified.

At the sound of shots, the rumour quickly spread that Japanese troops had invaded Chinese territory and were engaged with the Chinese. Consternation prevailed and some people rushed to their homes, gathered up a few belongings and made in the direction of Shanghai. It was only after the whole matter was explained that the confusion ended and the people were persuaded to return to their homes.

The remains of the dead officer were removed by his men and the engine driver was taken into custody. A bullet ended the misery of the injured pony.

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

Alleged Assault on Japanese Girls: Authorities Place Ban on War Funds Collection

Nov. 26.

The National Salvation Committee resolved on Wednesday to petition the Municipal Police not to arrest any member of their organization, while performing his duty, and that the Citizens Federation should be instructed to provide bail for any member, who might be arrested. Another meeting of students was held in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road, and 100 registered as being willing to fight with Gen. Ma.

The Kuomintang are making arrangements to institute a week's campaign against the Japanese and intend notifying schools to conduct oratorical and composition contests to stir up enthusiasm against Japan. Cinemas and theatres will be approached to exhibit slides and perform skits of a propagandist nature. At several student meetings, these present shouted slogans demanding the execution of the Young Marshal.

Japanese Girls Attacked

Nov. 27.

Set upon by a bevy of Chinese girl students, who were joined later in the attack by several young Chinese men, Miss Nichiko Noshima and Miss Akimi Niyanga, two youthful members of the Shanghai Japanese community, were slapped and scratched yesterday morning at the entrance to a large native department store in the heart of the shopping district on Nanking Road, according to a statement issued last evening by the Japanese Consulate-General here.

With the young men participating in the assault and the two girls, already half fainting from pain and fright, on the verge of collapse under the feet of the crowd, more serious consequences might have ensued but for the timely interference of a foreign member of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and an adult Japanese, Mr. H. Sakakida. The two rescuers forced their way through the milling, screeching women and shielded the two Japanese girls as far as possible until a squad of police arrived on the scene and dispersed the crowd. Both the Volunteer and the Japanese received a succession of blows during the fracas and one Chinese youth, who acted as a ringleader, was taken into custody by the police. He was later released at Louza Police Station after being severely reprimanded.

The attack on the two Japanese girls really was precipitated while the pair were shopping in the department store and were jostled and shoved by the Chinese girl students. Believing they would be safer on the street, the girls gained the entrance of the establishment, but here they were halted by more of the Chinese young women. Although their hair was pulled down and clothes badly torn, not a member of the big crowd that gathered would go to the girls' assistance until the foreign Volunteer and Mr. Sakakida were attracted to the scene by the cries of the victims and the anti-Japanese slogans shouted by their assailants. By the time the police arrived, Nanking Road was blocked completely by the big crowd that quickly assembled and the police experienced considerable difficulty in escorting the quartette to safety.

In connection with the above, a correspondent writes:—

I happened to be an eyewitness of the whole incident, and I think, in view of the present friction between China and Japan, the publishing of such reports will do no more than create a wrong impression on the foreign community in Shanghai.

In the first place the incident occurred on Wednesday afternoon, November 25. The department store, at the time was rather crowded, and the Japanese women may have been pushed in the crowd. A misunderstanding ensued between them and four Chinese women, not students, but I gather from enquiries made on the spot, prostitutes. The Japanese women retreated to the door, followed by the Chinese women and a crowd of curious on-lookers. At the door the affair came to blows. The Japanese women received perhaps three or four blows from the Chinese women. Interference then came from a plain clothes police officer, and two sikhs, who dispersed the crowd and arrested a Chinese youth. As far as I could see this youth took no part whatever in the affair, and was merely a bystander.

No Chinese girl students, or any men at all interfered with the Japanese women. Perhaps the Louza Police Station can supply a

description of the state of the two Japanese women. From what I saw, and I saw it all, their hair was not pulled down, nor was their clothing torn. They appeared to be none the worse for the attack, suffering only a few feeble blows from the Chinese women.

The reason none of the bystanders interfered was probably because all six of the disputants were women, and it is no easy matter to calm six excited females.

I have no other interest in the affair except that I like to see fairplay, but if my version is doubted, I can produce other witnesses to prove the truth of my statements.

Boycott Association's Demands

Nov. 28.

Angered at the action of the Dah Ching Piece Goods Shop, Ningpo Road, the complainants in the police suit against four anti-Japanese pickets, who seized \$1,780 worth of goods at the shop and were charged with robbery in the Special District Court last Monday morning, the National Salvation and Anti-Japanese Association have asked all native banks and commercial concerns to sever their relations with the shop.

Severe punishment of Mr. Teng Chung-wu, proprietor of the shop, was also asked at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association held yesterday afternoon. The members further demanded that the Chinese Bar Association be notified to nullify the membership of Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution against the pickets.

The members described the anti-Japanese boycott as active.

The three "traitorous" merchants who were arrested a week ago are still detained in the Nantao Inspection Office, 117 Foh Yeh Road, City.

An investigation is being conducted by officials of the Japanese Consulate-General here into an attack late on Thursday afternoon by a Chinese mob on Mr. J. Watanabe, a prominent member of the local Japanese community, who was badly beaten and kicked during the affair. According to an official report, Mr. Watanabe, who resides at 66 Hangtshu Li, near Hart Road, was walking on Sinza Road when he was suddenly set upon by a crowd of Chinese coolies and loafers estimated to number several hundred. The Japanese authorities are to file a protest with the Shanghai Municipal Council, it is learned.

Several other minor assaults on Japanese by Chinese are said to have taken place during the last two days, none of the victims, however, being injured.

Labourers Meet

Nov. 30.

At an emergency meeting held during the week-end, representatives of more than 70 local labour unions, including the Postal Employees Union and the various District Waterwork & Electricity Companies' Labour Unions, it was resolved to request the Canton faction to do away with its political differences and to unite with Nanking so that a concerted front may be put on against Japan during the present critical crisis.

A telegram was also sent to Nanking which says, inter alia: "Several months have elapsed since the Japanese invasion of Mukden, Kirin and Heilungkiang has thrown the Chinese people into a state of deep sorrow. We, 800,000 labourers of Shanghai, are prepared to sacrifice our lives in resisting the barbarous invaders rather than endure timidly such a great insult, so we hereby submit the following demands:—

1. That General Chiang Kai-shek should immediately proceed to the north and recover our lost territory by force of arms;
2. That firearms should be distributed to all volunteers in the country;
3. That China should voluntarily withdraw from the League of Nations;
4. That Chang Hsueh-liang and other officials responsible for the loss of Manchuria should be punished severely."

Ban on Collections

Dec. 1.

On Saturday a large number of pickets, reinforced by 100 men dressed as National Salvation Army soldiers, rushed into a silk hong in eastern Chapel and took into custody an accountant who is alleged to have purchased Japanese goods. They removed him to their headquarters

DOMESTIC BONDS SENSATION

Minimum Price Fixed for Transactions

Forming the most important development which has taken place in the market for Chinese Domestic Bonds, the China Merchants Stock Exchange on Nov. 28, in compliance with orders from Nanking, set a minimum price for transactions the rates quoted on November 24, the day before the monthly settlement which has just been carried through. Other regulations have also been announced.

For the past few weeks these bonds have been on the decline, with occasional rallies which have proved of a temporary nature, ever since the advance of the Japanese army in Manchuria.

China's finances have been in a sad plight for the past few years, and there has been a steadily growing deficit. Recently the concern of the authorities was shown by the appointment of a very strong National Finance Commission, while the Chinese Bankers' Association issued a manifesto.

The following circular issued by Messrs. S. D. Wang & Co. to their clients on November 28 fully explains the new regulations for dealing in domestic bonds:

The morning sessions of the China Merchants Stock Exchange were suspended to-day while the officers met to consider instructions received from the Ministry of Finance.

With a view to putting a definite and permanent stop to any further decline in the price of Chinese Government domestic bonds, the China Merchants Stock Exchange later announced that, in compliance with orders of the Ministry of Finance, the following rules, effective from to-day, are to be observed until further notice:—

1.—The quotations on all issues at the close on November 24 are to be considered as the lowest at which future transactions in them may be consummated.

2.—Buying or selling at lower rates is prohibited.

3.—Unofficial transactions outside of the Exchange by members are strictly forbidden.

A subsequent notice issued by the board of directors of the China Merchants Stock Exchange declares that effective immediately:—

1.—All forward business will be suspended.

2.—Cash transactions will continue as usual, subject to the conditions set forth above.

3.—Dealers with commitments for December may transfer them to January by mutual agreement between parties concerned, subject also to the price limitation set forth above.

It is further announced that the afternoon session to-day will be limited to dealers having commitments. New business may not be negotiated.

THE THORBURN CASE

London, Nov. 23.

Several questions were asked in the House of Commons to-day regarding the late John Thorburn.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Captain Anthony Eden, told Sir Charles Cazyer, Conservative member for the City of Chester, that the request of the late Mr. Thorburn's father that a claim for compensation should be presented to the Government of China was being urgently considered.

In a supplementary question Sir Charles Cazyer asked is such incidents happened while Britain had extra-territorial rights, what would happen if these rights were surrendered.

Captain Eden stressed that the Chinese colonel responsible for Mr. Thorburn's death had already been dealt with. He assured his questioners that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was fully examining the matter.—Reuter.

on Chung Shing Road, where he has been detained since. Three shop assistants, detained by members of the same organisation for more than 10 days after they wandered in to Chapel to recover goods belonging to their master whose shop is on Peking Road, are still in custody of these pickets.

The Bureau of Education instructed the student collectors to hand in yesterday all collections which they had made. The Middle School Students Association decided that their receptacles would be opened to-day, however. Although students continued their "drive" on Saturday and Sunday, the Chapel police stopped those parties which they found operating. It will be recalled that the Settlement police put a ban on collections early last week.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN RIVER ACCIDENT

Seven Men Narrowly Escape from Drowning

A river collision in which a junk capsized and seven men narrowly escaped from drowning was reported to the harbour authorities yesterday. The collision which occurred off the K.M.A. Wharf near the Footing side on Sunday morning causes heavy damage to the junk. Seventy-five tons of coal-dust were lost in the river.

According to the loadash of the junk, the accident happened at 7 a.m., when the boat was sailing up river toward Taung Ming Island. He noticed the Fukken Maru steaming on the opposite direction. When he put the junk more to the Shanghai side, he said, the steamer also altered her course towards Shanghai, thereby colliding with the starboard stern of the boat. All the seven men on board were thrown into the water when the junk capsized and drifted down river with the tide. They were, however, saved by securing the junk's sampans.

The junk was later towed to the Cosmopolitan Dock for repairs.

AT THE CINEMA

"The Great Lover"

Years ago, yes, almost when the silents were in their "middle-ages," Mr. Adolphe Menjou co-starred with vamps and ladies of the screen, usually in the role of a fast-living, well-bred man, although a rascal at times. In "Morocco" he saw the writing on the mirror, which Marlene Dietrich had placed there, and the editor of "The Front Page." In "The Great Lover," he is a charming combination of various roles he has portrayed—sympathetic, sincere, selfish, a woman-chaser and, yet, in spite of his philandering, develops a definite sincerity and redemptory spirit, when he realizes that when he finally loved, that he had already lost. In this picture he is master of emotions, enunciation and voice—

portrayal, critically speaking, is worth seeing, whatever the admission. Mr. Ernest Torrence, great and uncouth, as Shanghai has found him in the past, either as a chief petty officer or an irate uncle, becomes a servile, courteous, and adaptable butler, the wish of his employer (also his friend) his only command. His performance is commendable. Miss Bacanova, siren of the screen, with all her Russian temperament, amply fills the part of the temporarily discarded mistress and operatic co-star with Mr. Menjou. Miss Irene Dunne plays opposite Mr. Menjou, a striving operatic student, who succeeds with the assistance of the singer. Of Mr. Neil Hamilton more will be heard in the next programme at the Carlton.

Preceding the main feature, Mr. William Tilden exposed a few of the tricks of tennis and Messrs. Laurel and Hardy rocked the house with their antics.—F.L.T.

"Bad Girl"

The Nanking Theatre's picture this week depends for its interest entirely on plot and acting, it being the tale of a very ordinary young couple of the prosperous working class, he a radio mechanic and she a mannequin. He is characterised by an almost fanatical horror of poverty, and a determination to guard against it at all costs, and she is anxious to do nothing to upset his plans. Therefore her dismay at finding that a baby, with its consequent expense, is going to be added to the family is immense. He thinks she doesn't want the baby and she thinks he doesn't, and from this arise the necessary misunderstandings which provide the excitement. However, by way of a maternity hospital—these misunderstandings fade away and all is happier than before. Not by the utmost stretch of imagination could the heroine (Miss Sally Eilers) be called a bad girl. She seems rather better than most, if a bit inclined to be over-anxious about her health. There is a most amusing contrast, whether intended or not, between her contempt for men's supposed outlook on women, as expressed by her in the first scenes, and the firm manner in which, having taken a fancy to the very reluctant Eddie (Mr. James Dunn) she herself sweetly fastens on to him until she is at last in his arms with his promise of marriage. Eddie is distinctly nice. He expresses his feelings by "Okay," rather too frequently, but that no doubt, is true to life. He and his wife are, in fact,

an attractive pair, but of the two, he shows the better, and he deserves that all shall turn out to be "Okay"—c.c.

"Common Law"

It the glamour and glare together with the pseudo-aristocracy of Mr. Robert Chambers' novel writing can be associated with Miss Constance Bennett's \$30,000 salary per month, by RKO Pathe, and the subsequent presentation be made to meet with sympathy by an average cinema audience, then great credit is due to the director. The film version of the novel bears the same name, "Common Law." It is now on the screen at the Strand Theatre. The critic having voiced his distaste of Mr. Chambers works and the fact that Constance Bennett is paid much too much, may turn to the picture itself. Having decided to leave her American sweetheart in Paris, virtually stranding herself on Parisian boulevards (for her moral renunciation no reason is implied), Miss Bennett becomes the model, mistress and fiancée of an American artist, Mr. Joel McCrea. In the preceding sentence "mistress" and "fiancée" might be reversed at will. From the moment she is employed, her acting becomes tinged with sincerity. In subsequent scenes her domesticity is neither applied or adapted—one feels with her. And then as the unwelcome guest on her future sister-in-law's yacht, a victim of her future sister-in-law's intrigue and attempted pique, her extreme helplessness arouses a definite sympathy. Although Mr. Joel McCrea is not co-starred in the hoardings, one nevertheless experiences a reaction that in him and his vigor, depth of emotion and youthful masculinity, his employers have found a star, whose work will reward them in the box office. Mr. Lew Cody, as Carmelon, Miss Hedda Hopper as the intriguing sister-in-law, and Mr. Walter Walker, the prospective father-in-law, more than adequately fill the roles in which they were cast.—F.L.T.

Sporting Blood

Rid Riddell Clark Gable
Jim Rellence Ernest Torrence
Ruby Madge Evans
Tip Sennion Lew Cody
Angela Marie Prevost
Hartwick Harry Helman
Ludeking Hallam Cooley
MacGuire J. Farrell McDonald
Uncle Ben John Larkin
Sammy Eugene Jackson
Tommy Boy By Himself

Before a human should be allowed to own a horse he or she should give a certificate of good character. There is the inevitable feeling of the audience in following at the Carlton Theatre, the story of Tommy Boy, as brilliantly portrayed in this wonderful film which every lover of horses will see and enjoy. The producers have been able to use the advice and practical assistance of high authorities on horse-breeding and racing in America, so that, it may be assumed by a reviewer who can claim but little knowledge of the subject, that expert opinion will be outraged neither by the plot nor the manner of its presentation. The early scenes in the beautiful country of Kentucky hold the attention of the audience at once. They bring out convincingly the great bond between the man and the horse, to the advantage of the character of both. It is only when exigencies of finance compel the transfer of Tommy Boy from the stock farm to the racing track that he is exposed to the dangers of his profession, first owing to the stupid vanity of an empty-headed woman owner and then to the evil requirements of a dope-using crook. Happily his luck turns, he gets back to his old master—a part perfectly played by Mr. Torrence—and wins the Derby—Lord Derby's visit to America has not popularised the correct pronunciation of the word there—after a thrilling race in which his supporters stoop ingeniously and, justly, to make him conquer. Out of a good cast Miss Evans and Mr. Larkin deserve special mention, but the equine actors carry off the laurels; that is as it should be. This film stands in a class by itself. It will fill the Carlton Theatre for many evenings.—E.H.

According to information emanating from Chinese sources, certain "treacherous" merchants in Shanghai are now supplying the Japanese with hard cash in exchange for the Japanese gold yen notes and fengpiao (the paper currency for Manchuria). During the past ten days, it is said, more than \$8,000,000 in hard cash has secretly been shipped from Shanghai to Tientsin, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Dairen, etc., with the result that the local yen market is threatened with dislocation.

CHINESE LANGUAGE STUDY

Suggested Inclusion in Curriculum of S.M.C. Foreign Schools

Further consideration was given by the Education Board at its meeting on November 18 to the question of the study of the Chinese language by foreign children in the Municipal Schools. The Acting Secretary read a letter received from a member of the Board outlining his further views on the subject and suggesting that it might be of assistance if the desires of the parents of children

could be ascertained and the proportion of parents who, if they had the alternative of Chinese or French, would choose the Chinese language for their children.

Replying to the Chairman, the Superintendent of Education stated that a communication could be prepared stating that in the opinion of the Board the teaching of the Chinese language was desirable, to which would be attached a questionnaire with a request that parents state their desire as to the teaching of the Chinese or French language. As before stated, the Chinese language was already taught in the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Decision therefore was required as to whether it should be included in the curricula of the Girls' Schools and the junior Boys' School.

The Chairman expressed doubt as to whether this subject was sufficiently prominent in the curriculum of the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys to satisfy the desire of the Board.

It was stated that a member was not impressed during a recent visit to this School by the standard reached by pupils in Chinese. With regard to the Girls' Schools, as the majority of pupils attending the Boone Road School were likely to remain permanently in Shanghai, it was suggested, as an experiment, that this subject should be included in the curriculum of this school.

In view of the opinions above expressed the Superintendent of Education suggested that as an initial step an investigation might be undertaken by the Director of Chinese Studies as to whether the instruction in Chinese at the Public and Thomas Hanbury School was being conducted on the right lines; and whether the text books in use were suitable. The Director of Chinese Studies might also be requested to submit recommendations with a view to ensuring that the teaching of this subject was conducted in such a manner and for such periods as would achieve the object desired by the Board.

The Director of Chinese Studies expressed his willingness to undertake this investigation and to submit a report for consideration.

Pending receipt thereof, it was decided to take no action in the matter of circulating the parents of pupils.

During the absence on long leave next year Mr. L. C. Healey, Superintendent of Education, his duties will be undertaken by Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, Headmaster of the Public School for Chinese.

JAPANESE COTTON MILLS' FUTURE

President of Naigai Wata Kaisha Arrives Here

"The problem as to whether it would be advisable to close the cotton spinning factories here or not and other relevant matters will be fixed after careful consideration with the local Japanese cotton industrialists. When the future development warrants the closing of the local mills, we are quite ready to carry it out."

Thus stated Mr. Ayazo Takei, President of the Naigai Wata Spinning Company and the Director of the Japanese Mill-owners Association in China, on his arrival here on Nov. 24 from Japan on board the s.s. Shanghai Maru.

While avoiding the discussion regarding the local spinning industrial situation, it is generally regarded that he holds the key to the important question as to the future disposal of the local Japanese mills, which are now faced with a serious situation due to the severe anti-Japanese boycott.

Mr. Takei said that he came here merely in order to inspect the local mill conditions and that he intended to proceed to Tsingtao to survey the condition of the spinning industry there. He, however, expressed his hope that the local situation would change for the better in the near future so as to permit the continued operation of the Japanese mills in co-operation with Chinese and foreign mills.

A large number of prominent local cotton industrialists and other friends turned out to the wharf to welcome Mr. Takei on his arrival.

GOING STRONG AT NINETY-ONE

Birthday Presents for Flood Relief

One of the best-known Cantonese merchants and bankers of Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai will celebrate his 91st birthday on Saturday, Dec. 5. This is Mr. Lee Yuk-tong, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Canton, Ltd., and director of a score of other concerns. According to the Chinese, this will be his "big birthday."

Believing his age, Mr. Lee looks not a day more than 60 and, in spite of the fact that he became a nonagenarian just a little less than a year ago, he is as young as a sprightly as ever. He objects to being called old and says that he is still young, both physically and mentally. "I am only 90 years



Mr. Lee Yuk-tong who is soon to celebrate his "big birthday."

young," he has told his friends, "and I hold the view that, unless a person reaches his hundredth year, he is not an old man."

Questioned as to his future, Mr. Lee says that he has every confidence in his ability to reach the three figures. He does not intend to retire from business for the present. "I am still going strong," he says, "and I can see no reason why I should retire. I have still a good few more years to work. It is not that I object to surrendering control of my interests to the younger generation, for I am confident that they are capable of looking after them, but I feel that I cannot live an inactive life. You see, I have led an active life since my boyhood days and you can't tell how hard it is to let a day pass without doing anything." His secret for old age is "Plenty of exercise" and the old adage of "Early to bed, early to rise."

When it was suggested that his friends and relatives should present him with the customary birthday gifts, he replied, "No, I don't want anybody to spend money uselessly on my account. Have I not got a home? Have I not my wife and my children and my grand-children? I have enough money and I can think of nothing that I am in need of. Look here, why don't you people club together and, instead of buying presents, spend the money for a useful purpose? Why not give the money you intended to spend on me to the flood relief fund? I feel sure that if my friends each gave a dollar or two, they would be doing far better than if they gave me presents for which I am not in need. And I can assure you, I will appreciate it and the poor flood sufferers will benefit."

The idea, accordingly, "caught on" and his friends in Shanghai and other places are raising a fund for the flood relief operations.

Born in the district of Tai-shan (Sunning), Kuangtung, which, by the way, is the home of many Chinese who have gone abroad to seek their fortunes, Mr. Lee Kuk-tong was taken across to the United States while still in his early teens and there he stayed for seven years by which time, through perseverance and hard work, he had accumulated sufficient money to enable him to return to the home of his ancestors and to open a small native herb store in Hongkong, which has since grown to be one of the biggest organizations of its kind in China. He has since demonstrated his keen business genius by establishing and promoting a chain of stores and firms in Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, and Harbin as well as in a number of cities abroad, and his ability and commercial acumen has resulted in his being able to point out, with pride, that not a single one of the institutions with which he was actively connected has failed even to pay a regular dividend.

Chief among the concerns in which he has taken an active in-

JOINT AMBULANCE SERVICE

Fire Brigade to Operate 11 Machines

Steps are being taken to give effect as from January 1, 1932, to the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Health to combine the Health Department Ambulance Service with that of the Fire Brigade. This means that the Fire Brigade will operate the hospital ambulance service from the various fire stations throughout Settlement limits, the general supervision of the service being carried out by the present foreign staff.

The combined fleet of vehicles now in operation consists of eleven ambulances under the control of the Health Department and four under the Fire Brigade. Combination of these resources, it is believed, will reduce the total number of ambulances required, and on completion of the suggested arrangements, lead to economies in maintenance.

The great advantage to the public of a combined service concerns the apparent difficulty the police have in distinguishing between the present two services in emergencies, since frequently the wrong station is rung up.

KIDNAPPED MAN STILL HELD

Accountant Who Impersonated His Master

Mr. Ling Yung-ming, an accountant who persuaded kidnappers that he was the man they wanted, is still being held by the gang, and police efforts to trace him has so far failed. The man whom the kidnappers thought they were kidnapping was Mr. Hsu Fu, general manager of the Chinese Municipality Bank.

The kidnapping took place on Saturday, when the gang seized Mr. Ling, another accountant, and two children of Mr. Hsu. They got away with their victims in Mr. Hsu's car, forcing the chauffeur to drive at pistol point. At the corner of Rue Ratard and Rue du Lieutenant Petiot, realizing that the chauffeur intended to stop and inform the traffic duty constable there, two of the gang jumped out of the car, held up the constable and took his pistol from him, then driving on.

Later on they released the two children and the other accountant, and abandoned the car in the Yangtze-poo District. Mr. Ling, who, thanks to having one of Mr. Hsu's visiting cards in his pocket, and showing strong loyalty to his employer, was able to persuade the gang that he was their intended victim, has been in the hands of the gang ever since.

Interest in the Bank of Canton, the Inland Steamship Co., the Ning-yang (Sunning) Railway, the Lien-poo and Lien-tai Insurance Companies, the Kuang Hua Theatre, and the Hsing Tai Tea Canned Goods Co. Two other concerns, of which he was director, but not actively associated, are the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. and the Sun Sun Co.

In recognition of his ability in commercial and financial affairs, the Canton Government appointed Mr. Lee to the post of Minister of Finance shortly after the Revolution, and during his tenure of office, he succeeded in putting the finance of Kuangtung Province on a sound basis, only to find later that they were to be shattered by greedy militarists and corrupt politicians. That was the only official post that Mr. Lee ever held and, although he has since been invited time and again to join the Government service, he has always declined.

Mr. Lee has always given generously towards charitable and educational institutions and, in his home district, he has established a number of free schools for the poor. Among the organizations which have benefited through his benevolence are the Canton Christian College, the Liang-Kuang Residents' Guild (Nanking), the Cantonese Merchants Hospital (Shanghai), the Cantonese Residents Guild (Harbin) and the Taishan Y.M.C.A. It is believed that there is not a single instance of where a person has gone to Mr. Lee with his bone files and appealed for assistance in vain.

In 1920, Mr. Lee, who then in his 80th year, made a tour of the world and, upon his return to China, he wrote a book on his experiences, entitled "A Tour of Eleven Nations."

Mr. and Mrs. Lee have 18 children, nine of whom are girls, 12 grand-children and two great-grand-children.

NEWEST DOLLAR LINER HERE

President Coolidge Passes Bund

Steaming slowly up the Whangpoo through the most congested section of Shanghai's harbour, the 28,000-ton American all-electric liner President Coolidge of the Dollar Fleet, docked here shortly after noon on Nov. 25 at the Pootung Dollar Wharf, the largest vessel ever to have passed the full length of the Bund. Forty-one days out of New York on her maiden voyage around the world, the President Coolidge attracted the attention of large crowds ashore, every jetty and the roofs of many buildings being thronged with spectators watching the big craft pick her way through the warships and other vessels anchored in the stream. Gay with signal flags and hunting, the huge liner dwarfed all other craft and made the echoes ring with the deep-toned blasts of her whistle as she answered the greetings of river and coastal ships.

Under command of Capt. K. A. Ahlin, one of the veterans of the Dollars line, the President Coolidge was two days ahead of her normal schedule on her arrival here from San Francisco, Honolulu and Japan, at which places she touched on her voyage from the East Coast via the Panama Canal. In addition to Mr. J. Stanley Dollar and other prominent passengers who are bound for Oriental ports, the big liner is carrying several hundred around-the-world tourists who will return to New York with the ship.

A sister craft of the President Hoover, the President Coolidge is regarded as the crowning achievement of the ship-building industry in the United States, being one of the two largest vessels ever constructed in an American shipyard. She was launched from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company at Newport News, Virginia, with Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, wife of the former President of the United States, as sponsor.

UNKNOWN CHINESE MURDERED

Police Confronted with Baffling Mystery

Unknown men shot and killed an unknown man in an alleyway off Carter Road about 11 a.m. on November 24.

No details concerning the case are available, although hundreds of persons were within 50 yards of the scene. It is believed that they are too frightened to talk and detectives have not found a single person to come forward and give evidence. A few admit hearing two or three shots fired, but will say no more.

The murderers shot their victim at the intersection of three alleyways, leading from Avenue, Sinza and Carter Roads and the nearest road is more than 300 feet from where he fell. Whether they came from a house or brought the victim up in a motorcar is still a mystery.

When the police arrived, they found deceased, with about \$10 in his pocket, lying in a pool of blood, having been shot in the forehead and through the heart, and three empty cartridge cases on the pavement.

An open verdict was returned by the District Court Procurator.

CHINESE VETERINARY SURGEON

New Appointment to the Council Service

Dr. Shupe Shu, has been appointed Chinese Veterinary Surgeon to the Shanghai Municipal Council from January 1, 1932.

Dr. Shu, who is a native of Htman, is at present employed by the Bureau of Industries, Nanking. His past training and experience are considered well adapted to the needs of the Municipal Veterinary Service. He is a graduate of the Veterinary Division of the Michigan State College, and after one year as a graduate student in pathology and bacteriology he received a master's degree from the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University. He has had practical experience of dairy and cattle inspection at Ingham County, Michigan, of application of tuberculosis at New York State Veterinary Station, and of meat and food inspection at Detroit City Abattoir, Michigan.

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL DAY

Joyous Celebration by Local Community: Successful Ball at French Club

The celebration of St. Andrew's Day in Shanghai opened yesterday, as has always been the custom, with the dispatch at the earliest possible hour of a cablegram from the President of St. Andrew's Society, expressive of the loyalty of local Scotsmen, this year's message from Mr. George Hogg to His Majesty reading:—"Shanghai Scots gathered November 30 to celebrate St. Andrew's Day respectfully send loyal and hearty greetings. (signed) George Hogg, President."

Later in the day, the following reply was received:—"The King

commands me to express to you his cordial appreciation of the message of loyal greetings which you have sent to His Majesty on behalf of Shanghai Scots, together with his best wishes for their St. Andrew's Day celebration. (signed) John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

The message—"Scotland for Ever!" was sent to the Caledonian Society, the Scots Guards, and the Scottish Societies at Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Harbin, Dairen, Amoy, Foochow, Canton, Hongkong, Taipei, Batavia, Kobe, Yokohama, Sandakan, Penang, Colombo, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Malacca, Ipoh, Manila, Iloilo, and Kuala Lumpur. Amongst the several replies received were:—"Royal Scottish Corporation, Lord MacMillan presiding, sends heartiest greetings for St. Andrew's Day. (signed) Caledonian Society." His Majesty's and the other greetings were all displayed at the ball later in the evening.

After the dispatch of the cablegrams, the President, accompanied by his officers, committee, and many members of St. Andrew's Society, went to the War Memorial, where a wreath was deposited on behalf of the Society, and others from representatives of Scottish Regiments and other associations, including the Shanghai Scottish.

The next item was the ever-popular Ewo Handicap. This was run off at the Race Course shortly after noon, in the presence of the customary enormous crowd, and with all the usual evidence of Scottish hospitality and good-humour. The Day Concluded with the annual Ball.

EMPERESS OF BRITAIN IN MINIATURE

Model of Luxurious Steamer on Display

A smaller version of the C.P.R.S. Empress of Britain arrived here on Nov. 23 and is on view in the hall of the local office on The Bund! This beautiful model, which precedes the arrival of the new steamer, displays impressively the comfort and luxury afforded the passengers on the ship.

The model is valued at approximately \$1,010, and was brought to Shanghai from Hongkong on the Empress of Asia. The front door of the local office had to be dismantled to permit the entry of the case containing the model. The dimensions covering the case were: 13 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, 5 ft. 8 in. high; and the case containing the stand: 13 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 8 in. wide and 1 ft. 6 in. high. The total cubic measurement is 296 ft. 2 in., the total weight being 1 ton 6 cwt.

The Empress of Britain is classed as one of the world's most luxurious liner and will arrive in Shanghai on Feb. 16 next with round-the-world passengers.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE

Fund for Reconstruction of Laboratory

As a result of the fire which occurred in the premises of St. Francis Xavier's College recently, several valuable instruments were destroyed in the science room and laboratory.

With a view to assisting the Brothers in replacing the heavy loss incurred, a self-appointed committee of five ex-students is now appealing for contributions from all ex-students, parents of present pupils and friends towards this worthy object.

As it is impossible to draw up even an approximate list of names and addresses of all those who have passed through the College during so many decades, all ex-students are requested to kindly consider this notice as an invitation to contribute towards the fund.

All sums received will, besides being accounted by the receipts of a committee member, be publicly acknowledged in the press. If a donor should prefer to remain anonymous, he is requested to give his nom de plume when sending in his contribution, addressed to the committee, c/o the College.

The Committee consists of the following:—Messrs. C. M. Maher, J. Kerson Lee, John Lee, John Villas and A. Zammattio.

WEDDINGS

Allan—Robertson

The marriage took place on November 28 of Miss Gladys Robertson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robertson of Edinburgh, and Dr. David John Allan, son of the Rev. C. Wilfrid Allan, Officiating Minister of Union Church, and Mrs. Allan. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. W. Allan assisted by the Rev. H. W. K. Sandy, at the Union Church. Mr. F. T. Harrop presided at the organ, and played the bridal march as the wedding party entered and left the church. The hymn "O Perfect Love" was sung during the service.

The bride who was given away by Mr. E. Kilner, an old friend of the bridegroom's family, was attended by a matron of honour, Mrs. C. W. Allan, and two bridesmaids, Miss Winifrid Allan and Miss Leonora Day.

Mr. Walter C. Allan acted as best man, and the ushers were Mr. Wilfrid Allan and Dr. Pederson.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bridegroom's parents, 277 Rue Charles Cully, where the many friends of the family gathered together to drink to the health of the happy couple, proposed by Mr. Kilner. The honeymoon is being spent at Hangchow.

Searle-McNulty

The wedding took place on November 28 of Miss Mary Frances McNulty, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McNulty of London, and Mr. John Henry Searle, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Searle of Northampton, England. The ceremony was performed by Dean Trivett assisted by the Rev. V. G. Sutcliffe, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

The bride who was given away by Mr. Alfred Olsen, was attended by a matron of honour, Mrs. V. M. Allington, Mr. Eric Nichols acted as best man.

A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ellis, 1191 Bubbling Well Road. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon in Hangchow, and the bride's going away dress was a black romaine ensemble with cherry coloured hat, shoes and bag to match.

VESSEL ON MUD BANK

Rosalie Moller Ashore off Bund As Tow Line Parts

Due to breakage of a tow line while being escorted up the Whangpoo River by the tug St. Aubin of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter fleet, the coastal freighter Rosalie Moller ran aground on a mud bank off the Bund, at the foot of Jinkee Road, shortly before 11 a.m. on November 28, thus furnishing an interlude of unusual excitement to shore-side crowds. The accident occurred so suddenly, with a strong ebb tide and a favourable wind, that the vessel was driven on the bank before she could get under way herself, or a new line from the tug reach her. Even the dropping of both her anchors, failed to stop the craft. Once the St. Aubin managed to get another towline to the Rosalie Moller, however, a few moments strenuous pulling brought her off the mud and both vessels continued up the harbour. No damage was sustained in the grounding.

BOY SCOUTS ANNUAL MEETING

An active year and sound financial standing were reported by Mr. F. C. Millington, Commissioner, at the annual general meeting of the Boy Scouts Association held on November 27 at the Cathedral School. He highly praised the work of Mr. W. J. Hawkins, the Hon. Treasurer of the Association and Asst. Commissioner A. H. Gordon in the situation of an International Scout Council in Shanghai last year.

Turning to the activities of the scouts, Mr. Millington reported the construction of a Wolf Cub Jungle which was done in response to numerous requests. He was much pleased at the close relationship with Chinese scouts and their good work at the annual Jamboree. The annual election followed the meeting. Mr. J. F. Brennan, C.M.G., was elected the President and Patron, while Mr. Millington the Commissioner.

Mr. William Clarke Vyse, the American Consul at Stuttgart, Germany, has been assigned to Shanghai as Consul, it was announced. The Department of States on Nov. 28.

OBITUARY

Mr. H. W. Daldy

News has just been received from Home, which will come as a shock to older residents, of the death of another old China hand, Mr. Harold William Daldy, of Mountfield, West Moors, Dorset, which occurred at Guy's Hospital on October 30.

The late Mr. Daldy came to Shanghai previous to 1895 and was connected with the firm of Messrs. Holiday, Wise & Co. for a number of years, afterwards being associated with Messrs. William Little & Co. and then doing business on his own account. A member of the leading local clubs, he was a keen volunteer and a splendid rifle shot and he was for a time in "A" Co. but afterwards held a commission in "B" Co., S.V.C.

Deceased, who was married to Miss Kerfoot, sister of the former manager of the Jardine Mills, left China in 1923 and settled in England. He had one son, who is married and who is in the R.A.F.

A man of attractive personality and cheery character, the late Mr. Daldy had a host of friends here and those who remain will sympathise with his wife and son in their bereavement.

Mr. Robert Klein

Shanghai on Nov. 29 lost one of its most picturesque figures and certainly one of its oldest foreign residents in the person of Mr. Robert Klein, whose death took place at his home at 62 Kiangan Road during the morning.

The deceased, who was 85 years of age, was a well-known figure in Shanghai and was most popular with all with whom he came into contact. Mr. Klein served for many years in the United States Navy, from which he was retired some years ago, and he came to Shanghai to make his home. He was a veteran of the Spanish-American War and was one of the very few people to possess the coveted American Congressional Medal of Honour.

PERSONAL NOTES

The Rt. Rev. W. C. White, D.D., Bishop of Honan, and Mrs. White and Dean Trivett returned to Shanghai on Nov. 24 from Home by the Empress of Canada.

Dr. A. Richer, radiologist of St. Marie's Hospital and professor of the Aurora University, returned to Shanghai on Nov. 23 from long leave in France.

Among the passengers who returned to Shanghai on Nov. 26 by the D.K.K.S. Choshun Maru was Mr. H.W.P. McMeekin, who has been Home.

The resignation of Mr. Y.M. Chien, the local banker, as Minister to France has been accepted by the National Government.

Last Sunday being their silver wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Johns entertained a large number of friends and relatives at their home at the Waterworks, Yangtzepoo, who gathered to wish them good luck.

Mr. L. E. McLachlan, associate general secretary of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., has accepted an appointment as general secretary of the Scranton, Pennsylvania, Association, according to messages received locally and will, therefore, not be returning to Shanghai.

Mr. C. R. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. D. V. Sibbey, Mr. Henry M. Snow, Mr. and Mrs. de Hessel, Mr. and Mrs. E. Papp, Miss May Borst-Smith and Mr. and Mrs. C. von Alemann were passengers leaving Shanghai day by the Lloyd Triestino str. Gange.

Passengers arriving in Shanghai on Nov. 24 by the Empress of Canada included Mr. and Mrs. H. O. White (who were met at Yokohama by their son, Mr. Henry White and their grand-daughter Patricia and Miss C. da Silva), Mr. V. Meyer, Messrs. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Mr. and Mrs. L. Dunbar, Mr. A. W. Buck, Mr. C. C. Todd, and Mr. Y. C. Mei, of the Chinese Educational Mission in Philadelphia.

VICE-ADMIRAL Chen Shao-kuan, director of the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works and acting Minister of Navy, has been appointed one of the Chinese delegates to the forthcoming World Disarmament Conference in Geneva. He will represent the Ministry of Navy. The representatives of the Chinese army and air force have not yet been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wright have returned to Shanghai after a holiday spent in England.

DETECTIVE-SUPERINTENDENT James A. Quayle and his family returned to Shanghai on Sunday from their leave by the N.Y.K.S. Hikawa Maru.

Mr. Wang Hsiao-lai, chairman of the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and of the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association, has been made a member of the National Finance Commission, according to a wire received here from Nanking.

Mr. E. Koehlin, the French Consul-General, will be sailing for Home in March next on long leave. During his absence Mr. J. Meyrier, former Consul-General at Tientsin, will be in charge of the local Consulate-General. Mr. Meyrier was at one time stationed in Shanghai.

GENERAL Hsiung Shih-hui, who, it is rumoured, will be appointed Nanking Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, will probably be appointed to the concurrent post of the Garrison Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung, according to a report emanating from the Lunghua Military Headquarters. In this case, General Hsiung will be under the instructions of General Chen Ming-shu, the new Gendarmier Commander of Nanking, Shanghai and Woosung.

YESTERDAY morning, at the Danish Church at Pabsienjao, the wedding took place in the presence of a few personal friends, of Miss Margrethe Clemensen, of Denmark, and Mr. Gerald Herbert, of Kuling, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. N. H. Sjö, pastor of the Church. The civil ceremony had taken place earlier at the British Consulate-General before Mr. A. D. Blackburn, Consul. A small luncheon party followed, when the toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Captain S. P. Jorgensen.

An interesting ceremony took place on Friday evening in the Shanghai Recreation Club clubhouse, at which time the committee and old members gathered on the occasion of the retirement from active service of Mr. Ng Sai-dou, "the grand old man" of the Club's catering staff, who after 35 years of faithful service, was the recipient of a silver shield, suitably inscribed. In proposing the toast to their veteran steward, Mr. T. G. Main regretted that he, as most of the club members, knew Mr. Ng only as "No. 1." He would remain in their memories as such.

Having spent a brief vacation in San Francisco and other American cities, Mr. W. Roderick Dorsey, recently consul for the United States at Tsingtao and at one time an attaché to the consulate-general at Shanghai, has left Washington, D.C., for his new post at Madrid, according to information received here on Nov. 29. Mr. Dorsey spent ten of his thirty years in the United States Consular Service at Tsingtao and is well known on the China Coast, having been attached to the Consulate-General here from 1902 to 1907. Previous to his appointment to Tsingtao, Mr. Dorsey served at Catania, Sicily, Florence, Italy, Quebec, Canada, Rangoon and Tripoli. Mrs. Dorsey and his daughter, Lucy, and son, Roderick, Jr., will accompany the Consul to his Spanish post.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Trenchard Davis and Miss E. V. Dodd, who left Shanghai in May, arrived in Salt Lake City at the end of October, completing 7,300 miles of their proposed 18,000 miles motor tour through Canada and the United States. They did Vancouver Island and the Okanagan Valley and the Canadian Rockies very thoroughly and they are loud in their praise of the roads and their trip through the Rockies. In America, they have visited the following United States National Parks—Glacier, Yellowstone, Teton, Estes, Rocky Mountain, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pikes Peak, Bryce Canyon, and the Grand Canyon. All of which they found even more wonderful and grand than the guide books led them to expect. The weather has been perfect; only a few hours' rain and no snow storms, although much snow was run through on some of the passes over 10,000 feet above sea level. For over three months, the travellers have been a mile or more above sea level and enjoying it very thoroughly. After Salt Lake City, they planned to visit Oregon and California and then cross the continent to Florida and arrive in New York on May 15 next year. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are travelling in an eight-cylinder free wheeling Studebaker Victoria.

THANKSGIVING IN SHANGHAI

American Celebration of Traditional Day

Harvest fruit and harvest-time flowers were the theme of Thursday's Thanksgiving Service held at Holy Trinity Cathedral by members of Shanghai's American community.

The Hon. Milton D. Purdy, Judge of the United States Court for China, presided at the service and the Cathedral was filled with Americans and their friends, eager to observe the unique holiday of thanksgiving. A number of children attended, in keeping with the tradition of an earlier day when each member of the family, from the eldest to the youngest, gave thanks in the plain little meeting-house.

The Thanksgiving Day chorus, under the direction of Mr. L. C. Perry, proved a particularly pleasing innovation. Composed of almost a hundred voices, the chorus had Miss Myra Bancroft Olive as the soloist and Mr. R. C. Young as organist.

The service opened with an organ voluntary, "Romance," followed by an anthem, "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," the invocation by the Rev. George A. Fitch, and a hymn with the recurrent theme "Raise the song of the harvest-home."

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, Consul-General for the United States, read the Thanksgiving Proclamation issued by President Hoover. This annual proclamation by the President of the United States is an outstanding tradition of Thanksgiving Day.

Responsive Scripture reading, led by the Rev. C. F. McRae, D.D., was followed by a prayer by Chaplain R. W. Truitt and an anthem, "Hymn of Saint Ananias."

The Rev. Gordon Potat, of the University of Shanghai, delivered the sermon and Dean Trivett pronounced the benediction. The service closed with the organ postlude, "Fugue in E. Flat, St. Anne," Bach.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE MANCHESTER HANDICAP

London, Nov. 28.
The result of the Manchester Handicap, upon which depended the fate of £1,045,000 to be distributed by the Irish Sweepstake authorities, was:—
Northdrift (Dowdall) 1
Signifer (Sharpe) 2
Pard (Smith) 3
There were 42 runners. Northdrift won by half a length, and the same distance separated the second and third.

The betting was:—
8 to 1 against Northdrift.
65 to 1 against Signifer.
40 to 1 against Pard.

It was a hectic 23 minutes which decided the distribution of the Irish sweepstake million and scores of thousands in bets and stakes. The one and a half mile course, which was recently soaked by two days' steady rain and was cut up by yesterday's racing, provided a very severe test of the horses' stamina and the jockeyship of the riders.

The task of marshalling the record field of 43—no more than 28 have ever competed previously—taxed all the skill of the starter and there were exciting scenes when the horses raced into the bottle-neck for a good position on the course, which is only thirty yards wide all the way, except at the start, where it is forty.

Third Prize Comes to Shanghai
Congratulations were showered upon Mr. H. J. Tackaberry, a popular member of the Shanghai Club, out of whose lists for the Irish Sweep he selected ticket No. B/Y. 10475, which subsequently drew Pard. It has been reported that, when the organisers sent Mr. Tackaberry a congratulatory message, confirming the draw, he replied, asking if there was a market for the ticket. Another message informed him that half the ticket could be sold for £450, but, with a certainty of £900 for a runner, even if unplaced, he would not sell. He will now draw £10,000 for the third horse. Mr. Tackaberry is with Messrs. Collins & Co.

BOTH UNIVERSITIES WIN AT RUGBY

London, Nov. 28.
The following were the results of Rugby Union matches played this afternoon:—
Oxford University 17, Gloucester 6.
Harlequins 11, Blackheath 8.
Guy's Hospital 18, Tottenham 11.
Cambridge University 23, United Services 13.
Durham 29, Lancashire 13.—Reuter.

A NOVEL VIEW OF SPORT

Paris, Nov. 5.
The latest world's record to be broken in sport is the proposal of the French Government to vote a credit of £240,000 to the national sports development scheme. No records are kept of such votes of credit in England, but there is little doubt that this is the biggest windfall the sport of any country has ever received from a government.

The intention of the Government to press for the voting of this huge sum was revealed by the Prime Minister, M. Laval, when he received a delegation of the National Sports Committee. Most of it will be applied to the provision of sports grounds all over the country. Sport in France is a subsidised "industry". The Cabinet includes an under-secretary for physical education (M. Henri Pate), whose function it is to see that sport of all kinds is properly administered and encouraged, and the under-secretary or his deputy represent the Government at all big sports events.—Reuter.

CAMPOLO NO MATCH FOR CARNERA

New York, Nov. 27.
Primo Carnera to-night won the "dreadnaught" championship of the world when he knocked out Victorio Campolo, the heavyweight Champion of Argentina, in the second round of their scheduled fifteen rounds bout.—United Press.

ATHLETIC VICTORY FOR CAMBRIDGE

London, Nov. 28.
The inter-Varsity relay running at Oxford, this afternoon, Cambridge beat Oxford by 4 events to 3.—Reuter.

THE FIRST TEST MATCH

Brisbane, Nov. 30.
The first Test Match between Australia and South Africa, which is being played to a finish, took place in fine, hot weather. Australia batted first and scored 450 runs in the first innings, South Africa replying with 126 for three wickets when rain interrupted the game.

The scores follow:—
AUSTRALIA, 1ST INNINGS
W. M. Woodfull, lb.w. Vincent .. 78
W. H. Ponsford, c. Mitchell, b. Bell 226
J. Don Bradman, lb.w. Vincent .. 19
A. P. Kippax, c. Cameron, b. Vincent .. 27
H. C. Nitschke, c. Cameron, b. Bell .. 6
Oxenham, b. Bell .. 6
W. A. Oldfield, not out .. 56
C. V. Grimmett, b. Bell .. 14
T. Wain, lb.w. Quinn .. 14
Ironmonger, b. Quinn .. 2
Extras .. 9
Total .. 450

BOWLING ANALYSIS
A. J. Bell .. 42 5 120 4
D. Morkel .. 13 1 57 1
N. Quinn .. 33.3 6 113 3
C. L. Vincent .. 34 0 100 0
G. MacMillan .. 19 0 52 0

SOUTH AFRICA, 1ST INNINGS
S. Curnow, b. Ironmonger .. 11
A. J. Christy, b. Bell .. 24
B. Mitchell, not out .. 45
H. B. Cameron, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett .. 4
Taylor, not out .. 38
Extras .. 3
Total (for 3 wks.) .. 126
—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS PROS' TRADE UNION

Berlin, Nov. 29.
One of the world's leading tennis professionals, Roman Najuch, a Czech, who is attached as trainer to Germany's most prominent lawn tennis club, was elected president of the International Tennis Professional Association which was formed here today. M. Bonnadet, a French professional, was elected vice-president.

The inaugural meeting of the new Association was attended by professionals from Germany, France, Switzerland, Hungary, the Netherlands, and other European countries. The constitution contains a clause providing that its members may only play in professional tournaments against other members and will be barred from the Association if they should enter a court against a non-member. The official colours of the new association are black, blue, white, red and green.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

THE JUNIOR GOLF CLUB

The eleventh annual smoking concert of the Junior Golf Club took place at the club-house, Hongkew Park, on Saturday evening, and was, as usual, a great success. The club, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, was packed to the utmost limit, and the chair was taken by Mr. P. A. Roe, who was supported by leading local golfing exponents.

At the interval, the trophies won at golf and lawn bowls during the past season were presented to the winners by Mr. Robert Bailey, Hon. President of the Club, who, in an interesting speech, referred to the sportsmanship and good fellowship that existed amongst the members of the Junior Golf Club in both golf and lawn bowls. Judging by the array of silver to be distributed, he considered the club must be in a very satisfactory position, especially at the present rate of exchange.

Owing to the increased congestion at the golf links at the Race Course, it was almost impossible for the average golfer who was not a member of the two local golf clubs to get a game of golf and the wish was sincerely expressed that the powers that be would extend the time for playing golf at Hongkew Park to mid-day. The present closing down at 9 a.m. created a hardship on a large number of residents who were ardent golfers. The park was patronised in the mornings by a very few and the playing of golf would in no way interfere with their comfort or pleasure.

The programme, which was a lengthy one, included practically all the best local vaudeville talent, and particular mention must be made of Mr. T. E. Tompkins (comedian), Mr. C. J. Van Heyst (violin), Mr. G. H. Parkes (spoon symphony), Mr. R. F. Willis (card manipulator), Mr. J. E. Jones (ukelele), Mr. H. Wallace (tenor) and Mr. R. V. Meyer (baritone).

Following is a list of prize-winners:—

"A" Championship.—Winner, G. V. Jensen; runner-up, R. S. Duff.
"B" Championship.—Winner, A. J. Hall; runner-up, J. J. Gaffney.
President's Cup.—Winner, A. C. Young.
Engineers Trophy.—Winner, R. F. Willis.
Boyes Cup.—Winner, P. A. Roe.
Captain's Cup.—Winner, C. Jarvis.
Monthly competitions.—J. F. Harris, J. Gaffney, A. Hall, E. J. Case, G. V. Jensen, and R. F. Willis.

Lawn Bowls

Singles Championship.—Winner, R. S. Duff; runner-up, A. Brad.
Singles Handicap.—Winner, J. L. Henry; runner-up, C. R. Clements.
Pairs Handicap.—Winners, J. F. Alcorn and A. D. Denton; runners-up, A. J. Hall and J. L. Henry.
Rinks Championship.—Winners, A. J. Hall, W. Macdermott, J. Harris, and J. L. Henry; runners-up, R. Dorrance, C. Clements, F. M. Baker, and R. S. Duff.
Table Bowls.—"Bingo" Cup, winner G. V. Jensen.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

ENGLISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION
Arsenal 6, Liverpool 0.
Birmingham 5, Huddersfield T. 0.
Blackburn R. 2, West Ham U. 4.
Blackpool 4, Grimsby Town 3.
Derby County 5, Bolton W. 1.
Everton 9, Leicester City 2.
Manchester C. 3, Aston Villa 3.
Portsmouth 2, Sheffield W. 0.
Sheffield U. 4, Chelsea 1.
Sunderland 1, Newcastle U. 4.
W. Brom A. 1, Middlesbrough 1.

2ND DIVISION
Barnsley 4, Preston N. End 2.
Bradford C. 2, Nottingham F. 2.
Bristol City 1, Charlton A. 2.
Bury 4, Bradford 2.
Leeds United 3, Chesterfield 3.
Millwall 1, Tottenham H. 2.
Notts County 5, Southampton 0.
Oldham A. 0, Wolverhampton W. 2.
Plymouth A. 1, Stoke City 1.
Port Vale 1, Manchester U. 2.
Swansea Town 5, Burnley 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE, 1ST DIVISION
Ayr United 3, Third Lanark 4.
Clyde 0, Aberdeen 1.
Cowdenbeath 1, Celtic 2.
Dundee United 3, Morton 4.
Falkirk 2, Hamilton A. 1.
Leith Athletic 2, Rangers 5.
Motherwell 3, Airdrieonians 0.
Partick Thistle 1, Hearts 0.
Queen's Park 2, Kilmarnock 0.
St. Mirren 6, Dundee 1.

F. A. Cup 1st Round

Aldershot, Chelmsford 0.
Bristol Rovers 5, Gillingham 1.
Barrow 3, Doncaster 3.
Bournemouth 1, Northfleet 1.
Barnet 3, Queen's Park R. 7.
Bath City 3, Nantwich 0.
Croydon 2, Gainsborough 2.
Coventry 2, Clapton Orient 2.
Cardiff 3, Enfield 0.
Chester 4, Hartlepool 1.
Cricktown 3, Stockport 1.
Darlington 1, Walsall 0.
Darwen 4, Peterborough 1.
Fulham 2, Guildford 0.
Folkestone 2, Brighton 5.
Gateshead 3, Wrexham 2.
Hull City 4, Mansfield 1.
Lancaster 0, Blyth 3.
Manchester Central 0, Lincoln 3.
Northampton 9, Metropolitan Police 0.
New Brighton 3, York 1.
Newark 1, Halifax 1.
Rotherham 0, Accrington 0.
Reading 0, Crystal Palace 1.
Swindon 0, Luton 5.
Scunthorpe 2, Rochdale 1.
Torquay 1, Southend 3.
Thames 2, Watford 2.
Tranmere 2, West Stanley 0.
Wimbledon 1, Norwich 3.
Yeovil & Petters 3, Hayes 1.
Yorkshire Amateurs 1, Carlisle 3.
Burton W. o. Wigan Borough, Scra.

A HONGKONG PONY RECORD

Hongkong, Nov. 28.
At the race meeting this afternoon, Mr. Dunbar's Sitting Bull established a record for the St. Andrew's Stakes.
The race is 1½ miles and Sitting Bull did the distance in 3 min. 41 sec.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

New York, Nov. 26.
Hundreds of thousands of persons throughout the United States to-day thronged gridirons to witness the annual Thanksgiving Day football classics. The games were replete with all the traditional colour of Turkey Day football classics. Following are the scores of the leading battles:—

Indiana, 0; Illinois, 0.
Chicago, 7; Iowa, 0.
Indiana, 6; Chicago, 0.
Holy Cross, 7; Boston College, 6.
Cornell, 7; Pennsylvania, 0.
Pittsburgh, 40; Nebraska, 0.
New York University, 7; Carnegie Tech, 6.
North Carolina, 13; Virginia, 6.
Colgate, 13; Brown, 7.
Johns Hopkins, 14; Maryland, 35.
Auburn, 13; South Carolina, 6.
Kentucky, 6; Tennessee, 6.
Kentucky, 6; Alabama, 14.
St. Mary's, 16; Oregon, 0.
University of California in Los Angeles, 13; Florida, 0.
Santa Clara, 13; Loyola of New Orleans, 7.

Nov. 28.
Following are the scores of the leading collegiate football games played in the United States to-day:—

Army, 12; Notre Dame, 0.
Stanford, 32; Dartmouth, 6.
Georgia, 13; Georgia Tech, 6.
Temple, 38; Missouri, 6.
Tulane, 34; Louisiana State University, 7.
Southern Methodist University, 0; Texas Christian University, 0.—United Press.

DOG RACING BANNED AT THE OVAL

London, Nov. 24.
The furious controversy which has been raging throughout the country over the suggestion that the historic cricket enclosure, the Kennington Oval, should be used for greyhound racing during the evenings after cricket, has been ended by a statement by the owners of the ground, the Duchy of Cornwall that they are not proceeding with the scheme.

The Duchy had suggested to the Surrey Cricket Club (their tenants) that the use of the Oval for dog racing would bring in such revenue as would enable the Duchy to achieve its ambitions, such as slum clearances and the improvement of housing and hygienic conditions on the estate. However, the local and national objections to such a course have been so strong that the Duchy has courteously bowed to public opinion.—Reuter.

PHARLAP AT LAST UNPLACED

Melbourne, Nov. 5.
Pharlap, Australia's champion race-horse, whose record stake money winnings amount to over £56,000, disappointed thousands of admirers by failing to gain a place in the race for the Melbourne Cup. Pharlap, who has Spearheart, the famous English Derby winner, in his strain on the side of his sire, Night Raid, won the cup last year, when it will be remembered, shots were fired at him before the race. He then carried 9st. 12lb. Had he won on this occasion, he would have created a record for the highest weight with which the cup had been won, for he carried 10st. 10lb. The previous highest was Carbine's 10st. 5lb. in 1890. He would also have equalled the record of Archer, who won the cup two years in succession, in 1861 and 1862.—Reuter.

INTERPORT SHOOT WON BY HONGKONG

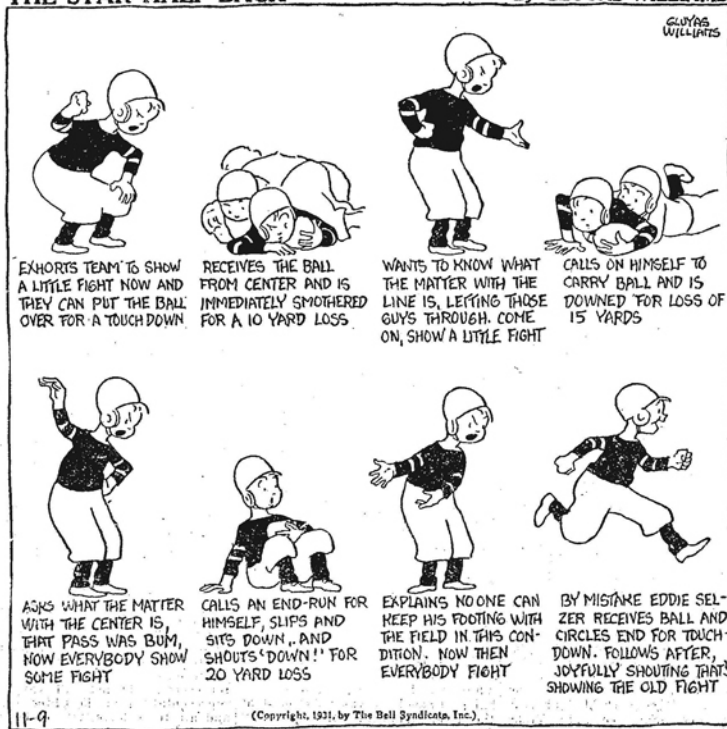
Hongkong, Nov. 30.
With a score of 921 the Hongkong team to-day won the interport rifle competition.—United Press.

The Shanghai Postal Commissioner announces that, owing to the temporary suspension of the aerial service between Shanghai and Manchouli of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation, the acceptance of air mails for transmission by the Eurasia line is discontinued until further notice.

MEMBERS of the Kiangsu Provincial Water Police will be withdrawn from Shanghai before the end of next month and then a Water Public Safety Bureau will be established by the City Government of Greater Shanghai for the purpose of policing the Whangpoo River and the Soochow Creek, according to a spokesman of the local Chinese authorities.

THE STAR HALF BACK

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



EXHORTS TEAM TO SHOW A LITTLE FIGHT NOW AND THEY CAN PUT THE BALL OVER FOR A TOUCHDOWN

RECEIVES THE BALL FROM CENTER AND IS IMMEDIATELY SMOTHERED FOR A 10 YARD LOSS

WANTS TO KNOW WHAT THE MATTER WITH THE LINE IS, LEAVING THOSE GUYS THROUGH. COME ON, SHOW A LITTLE FIGHT

CALLS ON HIMSELF TO CARRY BALL AND IS DOWNED FOR LOSS OF 15 YARDS

ASKS WHAT THE MATTER WITH THE CENTER IS, THAT PASS WAS BUM, NOW EVERYBODY SHOW SOME FIGHT

CALLS AN END-RUN FOR HIMSELF, SLIPS AND SITS DOWN, AND SHOUTS 'DOWN!' FOR 20 YARD LOSS

EXPLAINS NO ONE CAN KEEP HIS FOOTING WITH THE FIELD IN THIS CONDITION. NOW THEN EVERYBODY FIGHT

BY MISTAKE EDDIE SELZER RECEIVES BALL AND CIRCLES END FOR TOUCHDOWN. FOLLOWS AFTER, JOYFULLY SHOUTING THAT'S SHOWING THE OLD FIGHT

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Landlord's Suit Dismissed

The action in which Van Shing & Co. claimed from J. A. Cruz the sum of Tls. 450, alleged to be three months' rent due on premises leased to defendant at 278-280 Avenue du Roi Albert, was dismissed by Mr. C. H. Haines, acting Judge, in H. M. Supreme Court on November 23.

Mr. A. M. Preston defended and plaintiff left his case in the hands of Mr. J. F. Bishop, of the Credit & Information Bureau.

Mr. Bishop stated that the claim was for rents due, at the rate of Tls. 150 a month, for the months of August, September and October and for re-possession of premises. He had tried hard to obtain payment but, although defendant had promised to pay, he had not done so. There was no formal transfer of the lease to a third party to his knowledge.

Mr. Preston drew the Court's attention to the fact that the lease had been endorsed and transferred in favour of a third party.

The manager of the Van Shing Company corroborated Mr. Bishop's testimony and denied having agreed to the transfer of the lease although Mr. Cruz had come to him once and asked him for permission to make the transfer, which permission he refused to grant.

Cross-examined, witness stated that he knew nothing about the endorsement on the lease: the transfer was made in his office with his pen or ink. The premises, he knew, were now being used as a cabaret. He did not know that the lessee refused to pay the rent because the roof leaked badly: he had paid for repairs himself.

Mr. Cruz stated that he was employed in the current accounts department of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and he had been employed by the bank for more than 30 years. He had decided to open a music house for the sale of gramophones, etc., and obtained a lease on the premises from plaintiffs. As business did not prove as good as he had anticipated, he got into touch with a Russian to take over the lease. He approached plaintiff with a request that the lease should be transferred to him. Plaintiff refused. The endorsement on the lease was then made by him (witness) transferring the lease without the consent of plaintiff. The Russian later transferred the lease to a fourth party but, in June, the premises were deserted. Since then, a Spanish lady had taken over the premises and transformed the place into a cabaret. Witness stated that he had never agreed to use the place for purposes other than a music house. He had paid two months' rent in advance before getting the place.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bishop, witness said that plaintiff refused to endorse the transfer and it was done without his consent: Van Shing & Co. had nothing to do with the transfer. Witness handed the keys to the Russian after the latter took over the lease.

Mrs. R. Perez said that she was conducting a cabaret at the premises in question at the present time. She had found the place empty and, upon inquiry, found that they belonged to Van Shing & Co., so she went to the latter company to make inquiries as to rent. The latter gave her the key so that she could look over the premises, and, when she found that they were suitable for her purposes, she was asked to pay two months' rent in advance. However, the roof leaked badly and, as Van Shing & Co. refused to make repairs, she did these herself and told Van Shing & Co. that she would pay the rent less the amount she had paid for repairs.

Mr. Preston argued that any lessee had the right to assign and, in the present case, defendant was not restricted in this respect. If plaintiff put in a tenant himself, the lease was automatically cancelled.

After Mr. Bishop had argued that Van Shing & Co. denied renting the place to Mrs. Perez, the Court found in favour of defendant.

Arguments Over Petition

Before Judge Sir Peter Grain in the H. M. Court on November 26 the civil suit of Carolina Leaf Tobacco Co. against Office Appliance Co., Ltd., was adjourned until December 4 to enable plaintiff to furnish more particulars regarding an allegation of false representation. Plaintiff claims \$350 regarding the purchase of a typewriter from defendant firm.

Mr. R. Reader Harris, for the defence, applied for the adjournment, whereupon Mr. J. B. Davies, for plaintiff, said that defendant knew from the considerable correspondence between the two firms of the allegation of the false representation, pointing out that the typewriter was a rebuilt one. The Judge, in adjourning the case, said that correspondence could not be treated upon as part of the petition.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

Boycott Pickets Fined

The Shanghai Municipal Council acted against the Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Association on Nov. 23 when it preferred a charge of robbery in the Special District Court against four pickets of the Association who were arrested by the police on Sunday morning for the seizure of alleged Japanese goods at a Chinese shop off Ningpo Road.

Prosecuting, Mr. Paul Y. Ru, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, told the Court that about 10 a.m. on Sunday, a Chinese went to the Louza Police Station and reported that eight men had forcibly removed a quantity of goods valued at \$1,760 from the Dah Ching piece goods shop, Ningpo Road, and that while four of them had taken away the cargo in a truck, the four others still remained in that shop. Police picked them up and arrested the four men who were found in possession of picket badges issued by the Shanghai Anti-Japanese and National Salvation Association.

Counsel continued that, according to Mr. Teng, proprietor of the complainant shop, pickets of the anti-Japanese association visited his shop on November 11 and as he was not in his shop one of his employees and a nephew were taken by the pickets, without any reason, to the Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters in the Temple of the Queen of Heaven where they were detained for three hours and then released on security. On Sunday morning, according to Mr. Teng, pickets again visited his shop and questioned him if there were any Japanese goods there. The complainant replied in the negative, and the pickets turned over to his words and goods valued at \$1,760 were taken away in a truck by four of them.

Corroborative statements were made by Mr. Teng and three of his employees, the former further stating that, when the pickets visited his shop, the search warrant issued by the Special District Court was produced by them.

Questioned by the Court, accused admitted having removed goods from the complainant shop, but denied the charge of robbery on the grounds that their intention was to remove the goods to the Anti-Japanese Association for examination and that, if the goods were found not to be Japanese products, they would return it to the complainant. They further told the Court that they were paid agents of the Anti-Japanese Association and were acting under instructions from their superiors when making the seizure.

The first accused stated that he and the other accused had been sent to the complainant shop to "inspect" goods because their association had received "secret and reliable" information regarding the sale of Japanese goods by the complainant shop.

Asked whether or not the so-called Anti-Japanese Association had been registered with the local City Government, the first accused replied it had not, but that it had been established with the sanction of the Shanghai District Kuomintang officials.

Before the Court delivered its decision, Mr. Paul Y. Ru, the Assistant Municipal Advocate, who conducted the prosecution, length at the facts of the case and said that there were three points to which he would like to draw the Court's attention. Firstly, he stated, China had entered the political tutelage period and, according to Article 8 of the Provisional Constitution, which was promulgated by the National Government specially for application during the political tutelage period, nobody under the jurisdiction of the National Government may arrest, detain, try or fine others illegally. Article 6 of the Provisional Constitution stipulates that one's house may not be illegally broken into, searched or sealed up and Article 16 states that one's property may not be illegally seized or confiscated.

Secondly, counsel stated, in accordance with Article 346 of the

Criminal Law, an act of robbery has been constituted when one forces others to surrender their property with threats or violence. Now, according to the complainant and his employees, they were carrying on lawful business on Sunday morning when their shop was suddenly broken into by accused, their goods seized, and two of them forcibly removed to the so-called Anti-Japanese Association's headquarters and detained there for several hours. On what authority did accused have the right to arrest and detain the complainant's employees and also to rob the complainant of his goods?

Thirdly, turning to the question of "patriotic" movement, counsel stated that, as a Chinese, he naturally favoured such a movement, but, counsel continued, such a movement must be conducted within the bounds of law and no one should be in any circumstances allowed to commit criminal offences under the pretext that their acts were "patriotic" movements.

"Should I have shot dead some Japanese for reasons of 'patriotic' motive, I shall be charged with manslaughter no matter whether I have done this with 'patriotic' motive or not," counsel told the Court. In a law court, nothing but law would be considered and, inasmuch as accused had committed an act of robbery, the Court was asked to deal with them accordingly, stated counsel in conclusion.

Arguments for defence, which were made by Dr. D. S. Chen and Mr. Yu Hui-lung, were summarized as follows:—that the police, who had in the past received many reports of goods seized by the anti-Japanese pickets, had always settled these cases amicably, well knowing that the "patriotic" movement was different from robbery offences in nature. Furthermore, accused did not use violence or threats when making the seizure on Sunday morning. It was their intention to commit a robbery because, had they intended to do so, they would not have, after removing the complainant's goods, stayed in the latter's shop to sign a receipt for the goods seized.

Accused were acquitted of the robbery charge but fined \$20 apiece for committing offences against the liberty of Mr. Teng. Notice of appeal was given by the police and bail being allowed in the sum of \$300 for each of the accused.

\$1,200,000 Deficit

The process in the liquidation of the Tse Ho Native Bank in Tientsin Road was held up by unusual developments on November 24, when Mr. Tang Tsai-chuang, official liquidator, brought action against five alleged shareholders of the firm, pressing that they should meet all its liabilities, which are known at present to be \$1,640,000 at least.

The Tse Ho Bank was closed down several months ago following the escape of its manager, Shen Ying-siang. Shen was later arrested in an outport and is being detained on misappropriation charge. It was also revealed that Shen had advanced a sum of \$1,640,000 to his son, Shen Chen-fu, the former comrade of Reiss, Massey & Co., whose whereabouts are being sought by the police.

The five shareholders named by plaintiff are: Messrs. Shen Ching-lung, Chen I-tsal, Shu Yih-ming, Chu Ting-fu and Chen Yun-chu. Only Messrs. Chen I-tsal and Chen Yun-chu were represented in court. Both denied having shares in the bank, however.

Mr. Tang, outlining the case, told the judge that he was appointed a liquidator on August 29 by the Special District Court and during the process of liquidation found Shen Chen-fu, the former Reiss, Massey & Co. comrade, indebted to the bank to the amount of more than Tls. 1,200,000.

He said it was very doubtful whether the debt would be cleared, and therefore held that the deficit of the bank in liquidation would be at least amount to Tls. 1,200,000. Acting on the court order of September 22, he continued, he had gone through the book of the names of shareholders and found that the five defendants should be responsible to meet all the liabilities.

The two defendants represented in court said that they had no connection with the bank when the sum of Tls. 1,200,000 was advanced to the comrade at large, and in denying having shares in the bank requested the court to examine its accounts and books.

During the arguments, an interesting point was raised in court when defendant questioned plaintiff whether he had any right to bring suit against them, the capacity of a liquidator. The judge, however, dismissed the point and said that investigation should be first made whether the defendants

are shareholders or not. "The dispute over the right of the liquidator to bring the suit to court has no bearing on this case at all," he said. "The defendants, should they be shareholders, will have to meet the liabilities."

The case was adjourned for further investigation.

Alleged Russian Kidnappers

The hearing of the case in which nine Russians were charged with being concerned in the attempted kidnapping, on the night of September 21 and 22, of Mr. Theodore Sopher, a well-known member of local Jewish community and proprietor of Theodore Sopher & Co., 1 Kiukiang Road, was resumed before Judge Hyui in the Special District Court on November 26. The case was remanded again after an eventful hearing.

Counsel—Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting; Messrs. M. Shikis and Teojin J. Sze for S. Kwantseladze and M. Romanoff, the fourth and eighth accused; M. du Pac de Mar-souilles for A. C. Tsvetkov, the seventh accused; while Madame F. Rosenberg attached the case for the complainant.

The first witness called to testify was Miss Mendelsen, of Messrs. Marcel Darre, 4 Avenue Edward VII, who told the Court that, in August, A. Chenbaeff, the fifth accused, accompanied by another foreigner, visited her office and signed a contract for the lease of the house at 235 Rue Gaston Kahn and that the lease commenced on September 1.

Witness produced a copy of the contract signed by the fifth accused and, in answer to the Court, stated she did not know whether the other foreigner who accompanied the fifth accused at the time of signing the contract was Pavloff, the first accused, or Maximoff, the third accused.

Questioned by the Court, the fifth accused stated that what the witness had told the Court was true.

G. Bagiraff, the sixth accused, was then brought into the Court and he stated that he arrived in Shanghai from the north about ten months ago, but after remaining here for one month, he returned to Tientsin. He visited Shanghai again three months ago. Formerly he resided in Harbin where he ran a motor car company and employed A. Tsvetkov, the seventh accused, as a chauffeur.

Accused denied having conspired with others against the complainant, but stated that S. Kwantseladze, the fourth accused, had once asked him if the seventh accused could provide his motor car in connection with the transportation of a quantity of contraband. The fourth accused further told him that, should they have succeeded in carrying out the work, they could obtain about \$1,000 each. Accused stated that the fourth accused had also requested him to proceed to a place in the Western District on a certain night, but what the place was and what was the purpose of proceeding there the fourth accused had not mentioned.

The seventh accused, Tsvetkov, denied having been employed as a chauffeur by the sixth accused and, when questioned as to whether the fourth accused had asked him to provide his motor car in connection with the kidnapping of the complainant, stated that the fourth accused had only asked him to "watch" for some contraband, but not talked with him about the motor car.

On a certain night, the seventh accused continued, he had a headache and, whilst out for a motor drive in order to get some fresh air, he met the sixth accused who asked for a "lift" for himself and a friend who accompanied him. This was about 8 p.m. on September 22 and the car proceeded to Bubbling Well and Yu Yuen Roads at the sixth accused's request. The latter, however, did not mention whether or not the car was to be used in connection with kidnapping or transportation of contraband.

While the car was proceeding on Yu Yuen Road, accused continued, they met two foreigners with whom the sixth accused's friend had a brief conversation after the car had been brought to a stop at the sixth accused's request. The car subsequently turned back without going any further.

A corroborative statement was made by the sixth accused when the latter was brought again before the Court to be questioned in this respect.

The Court, after questioning the eighth accused, Romanoff, ordered a further remand of the case, the time being too late to proceed with the case.

The first four accused, who were Pavloff, Lakomkin, Maximoff and Kwantseladze, were brought before the Court separately at the last two hearings and, while two of them

the first and third accused, made a full confession of their complicity in the offence, the two others entered a flat denial and stated they had nothing to do with the case.

Hsin Chi Insurance Case

Settlement out of Court has just been effected of the major portion of the plaintiffs' claims in the long and protracted litigation known as the Hsin Chi case, involving claims totalling to over Tls. 500,000. The case was one which has attracted considerable attention, and excited much interest in local marine insurance and shipping circles generally, all over the Far East, and, in fact, at Lloyd's in England, the application of a very important principle of insurance law being in question.

Negotiations between the insured, a group of about 60 firms of Foochow merchants, and various British, French, Danish and German Insurance Companies, started as far back as December, 1928, and arose out of the China Merchants' steamer Hsin Chi, which, on the night of September 21, was wrecked on the Strawstack Islands, while on a voyage from Shanghai to Foochow, on November 8 1928 with a general cargo, valued at over half a million taels. After the vessel struck on the rock, she was beached at Tao Island where she was surrounded by a large number of fishing boats and fishermen who, while rendering assistance to the passengers and crew on the ship, helped themselves to a part of the cargo. The various insurance companies concerned refused to meet the claims made upon them, upon the ground that the loss was due to piracy-risk which had not been insured against in the P. A. Cover Notes taken out by the Foochow merchants.

Direct negotiations between the parties failing, the insured Chinese instructed, through their Foochow Guild, Mr. Tsai Ju-Tung, a legal expert in insurance and shipping matters, to act on their behalf, and a test case was eventually brought.

The first Judgment was given by the local Courts in the name of Hung Fu et al, against the German company, Berlin Hamburger Land & Water Transport Insurance Co., Ltd., one of the insurance companies concerned, for Tls. 50,000 approximately.

The case was most vigorously contested on behalf of the insurance companies, the defense being that the loss of the cargo was due to piracy: the fishermen not only carried away part of the cargo, but also set fire to the ship. The insurance companies further sought to have English law and custom applied to the dispute, on the ground that China has no insurance law of her own in force, and claimed that as piracy was definitely excluded in the insurance policy, from the risks insured against the defendants could not be held liable for any loss incurred, and contended, in the course of many learned and abstruse arguments, that the principle in law of "in jure, non remota causa sed proxima spectatur" must be construed in connection with the case, and that the "approximate cause" was not the strand of the vessel, but that the loss of the plaintiffs' goods occurred through theft by piracy—a risk which was not covered by the general insurance policy.

The first judgment was given by the Provisional Court in April, 1930, which held that the insurance company was liable for the loss. From this judgment the defendants appealed to the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. The case was reviewed there most closely and arguments were advanced by both parties, the Appeal Court dismissing the appeal in December, 1930.

It is expected that within the next few days the balance in dispute will be settled, and a case which has occupied the attention of the local Chinese Courts for nearly three years will be finally and satisfactorily disposed of.

Before the acting Judge, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Supreme Court on Nov. 23, Mr. Reader Harris, on behalf of the Compagnie Franco-Africaine, made application for an extension of two weeks to file returns for the allotment of 50 shares made on July 25, 1930, provided for under the Hongkong Ordinances, failure to do which would result in a penalty for the offender. The returns, said counsel, should have been filed in six weeks but the omission was purely accidental. Mr. V. Priestwood, for the Registrar of Companies, had no objection and the application was granted, the company being ordered to pay \$80, Registrar's costs.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

The Royal Air Force long-distance monoplane, which is now on her return journey from a non-stop flight to Egypt, will probably not make the projected attempt on the distance record before December 20.

The revolutionary military Council of the U.S.S.R. has nominated M. Muklovitch, of Polish extraction, to be Inspector-General of the Russian Army and Navy. M. Muklovitch was formerly a political Commissary of the Baltic fleet.

The seriousness of the financial situation in Central Europe was emphasised in Vienna on November 24 when it became possible that several countries may have to declare moratoriums on state, municipal and even private debts.

According to returns made public by the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet, the population of Japan at the beginning of October this year was 68,866,500, of which 32,855,400 are men and 35,911,100 women. Tokyo prefecture comes out on top of the list with 5,588,200, followed by Osaka prefecture with 3,633,500.

The first university for foreign workers employed in Russian industry has been opened in Leningrad. The lectures dealing with general subjects from a Marxist point of view, will be given in German and English. So far 157 workers, Germans, Englishmen and Americans, have enrolled for the winter term.

The resumption of the negotiations for a Russo-Polish non-aggression pact was confirmed from official quarters on Nov. 23. Furthermore, it was announced that M. Litvinov, the Soviet Foreign Commissary, had agreed to a Polish suggestion that the French Government be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations.

Germany's present plight was illustrated by the publication on Nov. 24 of the estimated receipts of the German State Railways for the current year with 3,800,000,000, against 3,300,000,000 in 1929, the last normal year. Since then, freight and passenger traffic has decreased by approximately 30 per cent., despite a lowering of tariffs and various inducements for stimulating holiday traffic.

President Hoover on Nov. 24 announced that he has appointed Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, one of America's best known newspaper editors, to be the Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission. Mr. O'Brien, a former editor of the "Boston Herald" and the "Boston Transcript," on December 1 will succeed Mr. Henry F. Fletcher, the former United States Ambassador to Italy, as the Chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission.

In belated commemoration of the 200th anniversary of George Washington's birthday, the Berlin city fathers on November 24 decided to append the American statesman's name to the huge square fronting the Lehrter Railway Station, which was hitherto nameless. The station is the terminus for the Hamburg and Bremen expresses, and in future visiting Americans, arriving in Berlin, will get their first glimpse of the capital from "Washington Square."

Described by counsel as a man who had been playing the role of fairy god-mother in manner resembling Robin Hood, by relieving the rich of their surplus money and distributing it among the poor, the station-master at St. Helens, in the Isle of Wight, was sentenced on November 23 at Winchester to eighteen months' imprisonment for theft and forging receipts. The accused created fictitious waste sheets, robbing the railway company of over £3,000. With his ill-gotten money he made presents of joints of beef to various villagers and sumptuously treated his numerous friends.

The 22-year-old Princess Juliana has been installed as chairman of the National Crisis Committee which has been formed on her own initiative to deal with the present economic straits in the Netherlands. Queen Wilhelmina has become a patroness of the committee and has made the first contribution, 10,000 guilders, to its funds. In addition the Government has put 750,000 guilders at the disposal of the committee for the relief of those affected by the continued unemployment crisis.

The Prussian Diet on Nov. 26 adopted a resolution demanding immediate action by the Reich Government for revision of the Young Plan, followed by definite cessation of reparation payments.

Reuter learned on Nov. 24 that although the present financial year began only on July 1, a deficit of \$806,000,000 has already been reported by the United States Treasury Department, compared with a deficit of \$903,000,000 last year.

The number of Germany's unemployed is slowly approaching the five million mark which, it is feared, will be reached before the end of the month. Returns for November 15, show an increase of 221,340 since the first of the month, with a total of 4,847,000.

A cyclone, accompanied by a cloudburst, wrought havoc in the Azores on Nov. 23. Hundreds of houses collapsed under the fury of the storm, which paralysed all communications. According to a brief wireless message, the material damage is very heavy, while the loss of life cannot yet be ascertained.

François Fromant, a prominent banker and formerly chairman of the board of directors of the Banque Coloniale d'Etudes et d'Entreprises Mutuelles, was arrested on Nov. 24 on a charge of fraud. The arrest of Fromant is connected with the recent failure of the Banque Coloniale with a loss estimated at 90,000,000 francs.

Twenty polar bears and ten walrus were brought back to Leningrad on Nov. 25 by a hunting expedition which had left the Northern capital early this year for the Polar regions. In addition to this bag of live animals, which have been turned over to the local zoological gardens, the expedition carried with it the pelts of 300 Polar bears and of 840 walrus, all of which had already been contracted for by foreign buyers.

Great hopes are being centred upon the new type of Diesel electric rail-car which is being introduced by the London and North Eastern Railway. The new rail-car is almost noiseless and is able to attain of a speed of 65 miles an hour. It generates its own electric motive power on board by means of an oil driven engine. Operation costs are only half the cost of steam service of the same capacity.

The International Tin Committee on Nov. 24 decided on a further cut in production and export of 15,000 tons a year, to commence from January 1 next year. This cut will reduce the output of the countries signatory to the agreement during next year to 91,000 tons, or 56 per cent. of the production in the year 1929. Siam has now joined in the scheme, leaving only 3,000 tons of tin not under absolute control.

A truculent speech in defence of Communism was made, by Frank Paterson, until recently connected with the newspaper "Daily Worker," when he was convicted at the Old Bailey on Nov. 23 for "endeavouring to seduce members of His Majesty's forces from their allegiance and to incite them to commit acts of mutiny." The judge interrupted the tirade by sentencing Paterson to two years' hard labour. On hearing this verdict the accused noisily resumed his harangue, but was removed from the dock.

The Second Chamber of the State General, by 51 votes to 21, on Nov. 27 adopted a resolution asking the Netherlands Government to grant the Royal-Dutch-Lloyd Shipping Company no further credits if the company has not completed its financial reorganisation before May 31 next year and if it has not reached an agreement, or done its best to reach one, with the Rotterdam-South American line before that date.

It was definitely ascertained on November 24 that the United States Government is not contemplating any reprisals against the British anti-dumping duties. After an extensive study of the matter, President Hoover has reached the conclusion that only 1.6 per cent. of the value of United States goods normally imported into Great Britain is affected by the duties.

It is reported that the Soviet Government has granted credits for a new expedition to take place in 1932 to the North Pole on board the Krassin which will carry two aeroplanes.

The Generalidad Catalana, the autonomous Catalan State within the Spanish Republic has been given permission by the central authorities to print and issue its own postage stamps, subject to an account being rendered to the federal Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs.

Seven persons, including two merchants and a number of clerks, were sentenced to death on Nov. 27 by court martial in the Eastern frontier town of Baranovitch, Poland, after they had been found guilty of espionage on behalf of the Soviets. An appeal for clemency having been refused by President Moscicki all seven were shot at sun down.

With no federal fund to deal with the suffering which will occur during the coming winter, which is expected to be the "hardest" in American history, the National Community Chest, driven under on Nov. 25, throughout the land subscriptions totalling \$3,300,000,000 have been made to help local charitable organisations cope with the problem created by the plight of 7,000,000 unemployed persons.

A sum of G.500,000 has been paid for Desiderio da Settegiano's famous piece of sculpture, "The Smiling Child's Head." The bust, which is from the Gusta Benda collection, has been bought by America. It is one of a class of the heads of children in the form of a young Christ which were popular among Florentine nobles in the second half of the 15th century.

The gold standard will be maintained in the Union of South Africa as the result of a vote on Nov. 25 in the Legislative Assembly, which passed a Government Bill empowering the Governor-General to make regulations in regard to any matter concerning currency, banking and exchange rates. The Opposition strongly criticised the measure which, however, was adopted by 73 votes to 43. The Government is planning to introduce a new gold coin of 113 grains of fine gold to replace the present British pound, the existing form of currency.

The death occurred on November 26 of the Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman, at the age of 71 years. Until he retired from active participation in politics some seven or eight years ago, Mr. Pretyman was a prominent member of the Conservative Party and held high posts in several Conservative Governments. He was Civil Lord of the Admiralty thirty years ago. During 1915-16 he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade a position which he gave up to go to the Admiralty again. He represented Woodbridge, Suffolk, in the House of Commons from 1895 to 1906 and Chelmsford, Essex from 1908-23.

Serious rioting was reported on November 25 from the northern Spanish town of Navar Revista, where several hundreds of syndicalists tried to storm the city hall when the mayor refused to receive a deputation. After a pitched battle, in which several were killed and scores wounded, the attackers were repulse by the Civil Guard. The killed included the local syndicalist leader, Guerra, while the Mayor, who tried to hold up the invaders and was trampled underfoot, was seriously injured and is not expected to recover.

Major-General Sir David Bruce, who was known as the "Sherlock Holmes of Science," died on Nov. 27 while the funeral service was proceeding for his wife. Sir David, who was 76 years of age, spent the greater part of his life studying microbes which prey upon human health and tracing the causes of tropical diseases such as Malta fever. His researches about the tse-tse fly and into sleeping sickness brought him further fame. His wife accompanied him into many savage lands in the course of his investigations.

The inauguration of a regular Polar air mail service during the arctic summer month has been decided upon by the Commissariat of Posts and Telegraphs, with the approval of the Soviet Council of Peoples Commissaries. The service will be opened on April 1, with Arkhangelsk as its base. Mails will be regularly dropped twice a week over the stations and settlements scattered over Northland, the former Francis Joseph Land and Novaya Zemla.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

MR. N. S. HILL'S REPORT ON SHANGHAI WATERWORKS.

Public Utilities Committee Calls for Officials' Comment.

The Public Utilities Committee considered the report of Mr. Nicholas S. Hill, Jr. on the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., at a meeting on November 16. It was decided to refer the report to the Treasurer and Controller and to the Commissioner of Public Works for comment, and that when these comments and the Chinese translation of the report were available a further meeting be held for consideration of them.

Replying to the Chairman, the Treasurer stated that he was unable at this stage to furnish detailed comment on this report; in his opinion, the various principles outlined therein required very careful study in order that it might be ascertained to what extent they might be applied. Generally speaking, however, he was prepared to endorse the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Hill as fair and reasonable.

One member was of the opinion that the report taken as a whole offered no ground for serious objection. Certain of the figures given therein were, however, inaccurate as, for instance, the average annual increase in population shown as 18 per cent. From his own calculations, it would appear that this figure should be approximately 41 per cent. Also, the increase during the last 25 years in domestic water consumption per capita was shown as 9 per cent. This figure should be amended to approximately 5 per cent.

In noting the above observations, it was decided that these inaccuracies be drawn to the Council's attention.

The Commissioner of Public Works stated that, whilst he was generally in agreement with the principles laid down by Mr. Hill, there was naturally certain aspects which were open to a difference of opinion such as, for instance, the proposed departure from the system hitherto adopted for the payment by the Council of water for fire protection purposes.

The Treasurer stated that the Company had requested the Council's approval of certain re-arrangements it desired to undertake as early as possible. He had furnished a separate report thereon and had suggested that, during the currency

of a temporary tariff period, the proposals put forward by Mr. Hill should be carefully considered. In his opinion, it was most desirable that a mutually satisfactory arrangement as to tariff rates for a temporary period be arrived at which would enable the Company to proceed without having to await the Council's formal approval or otherwise of the complete report.

With regard to the proposed introduction of a general system of metering, the Commissioner of Public Works was of the view that, provided it did not entail undue additional cost to the poorer consumer, this proposal was to be welcomed. On the other hand, a somewhat anomalous situation would arise owing to the fact that the poorer section of the community did not pay water charges direct, this being a liability on the landlords of blocks of property. Accordingly, the saving which it might be anticipated would accrue from the introduction of general metering might require to be modified by the purely local system which did not offer any inducement to individual tenants of large blocks of houses to economise in water consumption.

In connection with the valuation of the Company's property arrived at by Mr. Hill, a member stated that his attention had been drawn to the importance of the value of the land owned by the Company. By adoption of the method of assessment employed by Mr. Hill for the value of the Company's land, this asset might increase to a figure out of all proportion to the other assets of the Company. He was, therefore, of the opinion that, so far as regarded the real estate value of this land, some limit should be imposed beyond which its value could not be written up. In this connection, it was stated that under the existing franchise agreement the Company was precluded from writing up the value of its land beyond its assessed value.

After further general discussion, the Chairman suggested that the report be referred to the Treasurer and Controller and the Commissioner of Public Works for their comment, and that when these comments and the Chinese translation of the report were available a further meeting be arranged for their consideration.

The above proposals were unanimously adopted.

These minutes were confirmed by the Council on November 25.

An increase in the population of Canada by nearly eight per cent. is the estimate announced on Nov. 29 by the Domestic Bureau of Statistics in connection with the June census. The new total is expected to reach 10,360,000, representing an increase of 1,572,000 since the 1921 census.

A Bill which provides for doubling the present import duties was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 28. Certain goods, however, are to be excluded from increased rates if they come from countries with whom Greece has no trade convention or Customs agreement.

A fire broke out in the Bologna opera house on November 28 and, fanned by a high wind, spread rapidly, defying all attempts of the city's fire brigades, supported by troops, to get it under control. By noon, the conflagration, which had been started by a short circuit, had completely gutted the building, destroying many old manuscripts and tapestries, the whole damage being estimated at 8,000,000 lire. The Bologna opera house, completed in 1756, was the world's oldest operatic stage and had been the scene of many triumph of six generations of opera stars.

A conference of maritime workers was convened in Sydney on Nov. 24 to consider a proposal for calling a strike unless the Federal Government of Australia prohibits the American-owned and subsidised Matson line of steamers from trading between Australia and New Zealand. It is pointed out that the Americans are directly competing with British ships in the inter-colonial trade although America prohibits British vessels from entering upon trade with Hawaii.

Speculative losses incurred by Americans in 1930 amounted to G.\$1,215,000,000, it was announced at the Department of the Treasury on Nov. 29. The Treasury's figures were based on a study of income tax returns.

General Justo, the National Democrat candidate, was elected President of Argentina on November 28. He defeated Dr. De la Torre (Alianza candidate) and Dr. Justo, the ex-Minister of War, who supported General Urburu, the provisional president during the September revolution.

A resolution in favour of the expulsion from Germany of all members of the Hohenzollern dynasty was unanimously passed on Nov. 20 at a series of mass meetings arranged under the auspices of the Republican Reichsbanner Association. The meetings were prompted by the recent disclosures regarding the National Socialist terrorist designs and were to have been the prelude for what all speakers described as "an energetic campaign against the enemies of the republic."

One of the biggest engineering feats of its kind was performed in London on November 30 when British workmen cut out an iron bridge carrying a branch of the Southern Railway line across Westbourne Avenue. The old bridge was lifted away and the new one—85 feet long—was inserted, all in twelve hours. The job was organised to a hairsbreadth. A new roadway had been cut through the railway embankment and the new longer bridge, complete with sleepers and rails, had been constructed on steel rollers.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

London Letter

BRITONS IN CHINA

Sir Harry Fox's Speech on the Subject of Extraterritoriality

By O. M. GREEN

London, Nov. 3.

Sir Harry Fox, K.B.E., formerly H.M. Commercial Counsellor in China, gave an extremely interesting address to-day at the Royal Empire Society's lunch at Cannon Street Hotel. The chair was taken by Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, Chairman of the Royal Empire Society—who, by the way, dwelt specially on the need of "relief from the burden of a depreciated silver currency" which he said lay at the root of the world's economic distress and the guests included Mr. A. Brooke-Smith, Mr. H. G. Simms, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. Harold Porter, Mr. H. A. J. Macray, and your correspondent. The large dining room was well filled and the speech was warmly received.

Sir Harry Fox said:—
I suppose that two of the questions uppermost in the mind of business men interested in China to-day are, How is the abolition of extraterritoriality going to affect British trade with that country and What is going to be done about Mr. Justice Feetham's report on the Future of Shanghai.

For obvious reasons I cannot even attempt to give you a complete answer to these questions but I will do my best to lay before you certain considerations which may help you to draw your own conclusions.

May I say at once that I speak with no official authority whatever and that the views I shall express are entirely my own, based on my nearly 40 years experience in the British Consular Service in China.

As regards extraterritoriality, I do not share the view of many people seem to hold that the loss of our extraterritorial rights is going to mean the end of all things in China and that when it comes, British merchants may as well close down their business and take the first steamer home. On the contrary I believe that once the transition period is past—and I readily admit that this period will be a difficult and trying one for our people, its duration very largely depending on the ability of the Chinese to set up a stable central government, free from military interference—we shall see a very considerable increase in our trade with China and that this trade will be carried on under more favourable conditions than have obtained in recent years.

I say this for the following reasons. Ever since 1917—to go no farther back—when China entered the War on the side of the Allies and failed to receive what she regarded as her just reward at the Treaty of Versailles—the Chinese Government and people have suffered from an inferiority complex and have decided, rightly or wrongly, that the only way to secure recognition on a footing of equality with Foreign Powers is to do away with the so-called "Unequal Treaties," the essence of which is that the Powers retain jurisdiction over their nationals in China. This determination, which has been strengthened since the War by China having assumed jurisdiction over large numbers of Germans, Russians and other foreigners, is a bond which unites the whole nation from Canton to Peking, regardless of faction or party differences and is the same spirit that prompts Cantonese crowds in the colony of Hongkong to attack Japanese shopkeepers as a protest against alleged Japanese aggression in Manchuria, a country which most of them have never seen. It is an aspiration which has been recognised in principle by the Great Powers, led by Great Britain, and all that remains is to put it into effect, having due regard for the interests of those chiefly concerned.

Now let us briefly consider what the loss of these special rights will mean, first to the individual merchant and secondly to his business. It must not be forgotten that for many years past large numbers of foreigners, chiefly missionaries but also agents of foreign firms, have lived either in what is called the interior or in the smaller treaty ports where there are no foreign settlements, to all intents and purposes under Chinese jurisdiction—and on the whole they have not done so badly. The foreign resident in China is, speaking generally, a law-abiding person and seldom or

never sees the inside of a Chinese court of law, much less a gaol, from one year's end to another. When this does happen I admit that the experience is often not a pleasant one but in the ports there is always your Consul to help you—and if no Consul is available, well extraterritoriality won't help you much.

And here may I pay a tribute to the our Consuls in China, especially to those in the smaller and more remote posts, who often for years at a stretch and under the most trying climatic conditions and uncongenial surroundings—carry on quietly and steadily the good work of protecting the lives and property and assisting the business of our people in China? It is sometimes said that when extraterritoriality is abolished our Consul will have nothing to do—I believe, on the contrary, that they will be able to render even greater services to their nationals than they have done in the past, no doubt on different lines but nonetheless effectively.

The majority of non-missionary foreigners only travel in the interior and do not reside there—indeed the tendency is for foreign merchants to concentrate in a few of the large treaty ports as the business they used to do in the smaller ports is gradually going entirely into Chinese hands. Now travelling in China, under normal conditions—and it is hardly fair to judge by what happens when civil war is in progress—is in my experience about as safe as in any other country, provided—and I agree British control is far from the beaten tracks, exercises tact, has a sense of humour and this is most useful—a slight knowledge of the language. Firearms are quite useless—indeed they are apt to be dangerous—as a recent unfortunate incident that happened near Shanghai has shown.

Of course the favoured individual who has lived all his life in Shanghai or one of the bigger ports is going to feel the change from a well ordered municipal government under foreign—and I agree British control to one—well, shall we say, less well ordered—and here it is evident that the change must be made gradually and with a transition period of mixed foreign and Chinese administration, a change which in Shanghai, Tientsin and some other places has indeed already begun. I will return to this point later.

So much for the individual. As regards his business the outlook is undoubtedly more serious because Chinese courts of law even the modern ones set up in the treaty ports are not independent as they should be and there is no guarantee at present that a British subject coming into a Chinese court either as plaintiff or defendant will receive an absolutely fair hearing. If for instance his claim happens to be against the second cousin of the third concubine of the local mandarin, he hasn't the ghost of a chance of getting a verdict—or if he does—getting it carried out.

Again the Chinese are adepts at framing every conceivable kind of regulation to control trade and the foreign merchant is apt to find to his cost that while he—at the bidding of his Consul—is complying with the regulation and paying, shall we say the new tax, his Chinese competitor either ignores it altogether or makes it a matter of bargain with the tax collector. In a country where Customs stations compete with one another by offering specially favourable rates of duty to goods passing long way and \$100 worth of revenue stamps can be purchased by arrangement—for \$50, cash down, there is scope for the exercise of business acumen by the individual trader, and I have reason to know that our big distributing companies whose business lies largely in the interior find that it pays them to do in Rome as Rome does.

Another danger to our traders in China, more particularly to our great banks, insurance and shipping companies who have invested large sums of money in commercial and industrial enterprises relying on the security afforded by their being under British law, is the inadequacy of Chinese company, factory and trade mark laws whose provisions often in themselves unobjectionable, are not enforced by Chinese

officials and courts—usually because they lack the power to enforce them. This is one of the weakest points in China's armour and her best men are doing what they can to remedy it, though this lack of security must remain and prevent the flow of foreign capital into the country until the civil government have finally and definitely got the upper hand of the military element.

There is also considerable apprehension among our bankers and others regarding the extremely complicated and in many cases burdensome regulations which the Chinese Government has been issuing in such profusion during the last few years but I have reason to think that these fears are somewhat exaggerated because China is essentially a land of compromise and the art of evading regulation has been carried by Chinese merchants themselves to a very fine point.

I am reminded of an incident in Canton some three years ago when the local government suddenly issued a set of regulations for the control of insurance companies which included a deposit in cash of a large percentage of the company's capital, right of government inspectors to examine books whenever they pleased, restriction of actual insurance business to registered Chinese brokers, etc., etc. At first the local agents of the British companies concerned were all for closing down their agencies as a protest—but wiser counsels prevailed, a committee was appointed to discuss details with the Chinese authorities and after six months hard work, the regulations were amended so that a banker's guarantee took the place of a cash deposit, publication of half-yearly accounts was accepted in lieu of inspection and the difficulty about the brokers was overcome by simple expedient of all the foreign staff of the company being allowed to register as brokers.

After all the conclusion of the whole matter is that the old days of trading under treaty rights in treaty port areas—merchants importing and exporting goods on their own account, and never to return and in the future we have had to make up our minds to treat the Chinese as clients whose good will has got to be cultivated, we have got to find out what they want to buy—not what we want to sell them—and we have got, as we do in other countries, to make the best of trading conditions as we find them. The British led the way in opening China to the trade of the World and I feel sure that they will again take the lead in adapting themselves to changed conditions and new methods of trading in China.

I do not mean to suggest that the responsibility for successful trading in China rests entirely with us; there are many and serious obligations which the Chinese themselves must fulfil if they wish to continue trading with us under the altered conditions. Their Government must see to it that the lives and property of foreign traders visiting, resident or travelling in the country are properly safeguarded, that laws and regulations governing foreign trade are honestly administered; above all they must provide that security to foreign investors—which has hitherto been provided by their own governments—without which foreigners will be unable to afford the much-needed assistance in the commercial and industrial development of the country. Above all it is to be hoped that Chinese merchants themselves, who have in the past enjoyed a deservedly high reputation for commercial morality—which I am sorry to say the younger generation of Chinese merchants have not always maintained, will provide some form of machinery whereby the less reputable class of Chinese dealers will be forced to honour their contracts with foreign firms and not be allowed to disappear to "Ningpo more far" whenever the market goes against them.

Now as most of you doubtless know the four principal distributing centres for foreign goods in China are Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Dairen. I omit Canton because it is so close to Hongkong and Hankow because it is largely supplied from Shanghai. Hongkong is a British colony and I trust will long remain so where traders of all nationalities receive full protection in the conduct of their business; Dairen is under Japanese control—so our interests there are not very important. There remain Shanghai and Tientsin as the two chief centres of British trade in China. In Shanghai and to a lesser extent in Tientsin British vested interests in business, public utility works, banking, shipping, insurance and landed property are so vast and of such long standing that we simply cannot afford to

hand the administration of the foreign controlled settlements in those places to the Chinese without adequate guarantees that the new form of government—whether joint Chinese and foreign or altogether Chinese—will provide that security which these interests have hitherto enjoyed. Some risk must inevitably be taken, but we must do our best to minimize the risk. I believe this is the aim our Government have had in view during the negotiations which have been proceeding for some time past for the conclusion of a new treaty with China, a treaty which will involve, so we understand, a transition period during which our nationals at Shanghai and Tientsin, and possibly Hankow and Canton, will not come completely under Chinese jurisdiction.

Feetham report, of which I take it most of you here have heard, will be of great value in enabling our negotiators to place the undisputed facts regarding the past history of the Shanghai settlements before the Chinese Government but it cannot, in my opinion, serve as a basis for negotiation between the British and Chinese Government. It appeared too late—and without a Chinese translation—and exhaustive and in many ways inconvertible as are the conclusions it arrives at, it does not sufficiently take into account Chinese sensitiveness in regard to their sovereign rights and Chinese honour, which is altogether unreasonable as it may seem to a foreign observer is nevertheless a factor that has got to be reckoned with.

My experience of negotiations with Chinese officials of the modern type is that if one can concede to them the principle of the matter under discussion, they are always willing to be reasonable in regard to the practical manner in which some new arrangement can be carried out. I do not think the Feetham Report makes sufficient allowance for this trait in the Chinese character. As a case in point I may mention the opinion expressed by Judge Feetham at the end of his Report that the minimum length of the transition period at Shanghai should not be five or six years, as the Chinese had suggested, but several "decades." We may perhaps agree with him that we could hardly tell this to the Chinese. From their points of view it spoils the report. The time is past when we can force the Chinese Government to accept any agreement or treaty, however fair and beneficial to China we may honestly believe it to be: without Chinese cooperation and agreement regarding the future government of Shanghai is worth the paper it is written on. And my knowledge of the Chinese leads me to believe that this cooperation and assistance will be forthcoming if the matter is handled in the proper way.

I am afraid I have left myself little time to talk about the prospects of British trade in China. This does not greatly matter because anything I could tell you about the future prospects of Trade in China (British) has already been said—and far better than I could say it—in the recent Report of the British Economic Mission to China, published by the Department of Overseas Trade, at the small cost of half a crown.

I commend this most excellent and not too lengthy report to your notice and I do so with the greatest confidence in that its main conclusions confirm everything I have written during the twelve years I was Commercial Attaché in China on the subject of our trade with China—but I am afraid very few people in this country ever read true reports so it requires a special Mission to bring the truth home to them.

This report concludes by saying:

"The disparity between the prices of British manufactures and the manufactures of our competitors, in our view, is excessive. Production and all other costs must therefore be reduced until the prices of British goods reach once more a competitive level. At that level, the natural advantages we possess in world trade—the skill of our artificers, the good will of our fellow countrymen abroad—and they might have added the good will of the Chinese—the convenience of our trading stations, our shipping and financial predominance and our government—will reassert themselves and we may look forward to a renewal of prosperity."

That seems to put the problem of our future trade with China in a nutshell. On our side competitive prices on the part of our manufacturers and a little more advertising of their wares, combined with somewhat quicker delivery and, possibly, some extension of credit in a country where nobody carries money in his pocket—and on the Chinese side, trade security, a national tariff, freeing goods from further taxation after landing in China, no discrimination in railway rates and tribunals which both foreigners and Chinese can rely on

for the settlement of commercial differences.

I have always had the greatest admiration and respect for the extraordinary vitality of the Chinese people, their remarkable powers of recuperation and the persistent patience with which they face calamities of flood, famine and civil war which periodically ravage the country bringing trade almost to a standstill. Given a few years of peace and good government and the removal of the military stranglehold from the country's communications, with some relief from the present burden of a depreciated silver currency there will come to China, I firmly believe, a boom in her foreign and domestic trade the like of which has not been known in the memory of the oldest China hand, a boom in which our merchants and manufacturers will, I trust, take the share which, having regard to their long and honourable connection with the trade of China, they have so well deserved.

THE JAPANESE CHARGES

Concern Caused Over Invitation with Great Britain

By O. M. GREEN

London, Nov. 2.

The evidence that the growing irritation felt in Japan towards the League of Nations begins to concentrate specially on Great Britain and the part played by her representative at Geneva, is causing concern here. Tokyo telegrams quote accusations from Japanese papers that the British Government is "intriguing" with China to further its ends, while the "Asahi Shimbun," described as "one of the most moderate and level-headed" Japanese papers, is quoted as saying that the firm friendship between Great Britain and Japan "threatens to flicker out and be extinguished." To this state of feeling is undoubtedly due a leading article in to-day's "Times," which seeks to mollify Japan by assuring her that nobody underrates her grievances or her great work in bringing prosperity and development in Manchuria, but urges her to consider the mistake she made in taking the law into her own hands, which "The Times" describes as a "return to methods of diplomacy that it was hoped were obsolete."

The first paragraph deals with the small hope that yet appears of Japan's evacuating Manchuria by the 16th, with the increase of brigandage—which is described as "partly a consequence, it is believed, of the disarmament and release of Chinese soldiers by the Japanese military"—and with the relations between Japan and Russia in North Manchuria, which for the moment appear to be smoothed out. "The Times" then says:

There is both sympathy and admiration in England for the constructive work that has been accomplished in South Manchuria by Japan, some account of which was recently given in these columns. She has created, in the words of one of our correspondents, a flourishing oasis in a howling desert of Chinese misrule. Acting in accordance with her treaty rights she has developed the rich mineral resources of the region nearest to Korea which has established order where order was not known before; she has built railway lines, invested capital to the amount of over \$100,000,000, and brought regular employment as well as security to a district to which, in consequence, thousands of Chinese have migrated from the civil disturbances south of the Yellow River. Work of Japan is indeed of a sort that makes a particular appeal to the people of the British Empire; and nowhere is it better understood how vital are the material interests of Japan in Manchuria, which supplies her with foodstuffs and primary products and provides her with a market for her manufactured goods. It is fully appreciated also that the Japanese Government has a long list of acts of sabotage against legitimate Japanese enterprise. In addition, Korean farmers who are Japanese subjects are said to have been persecuted; and Chinese companies have been formed to build rail and manufacturing works, and to lay railway tracks parallel to the Japanese lines, although their construction is against the spirit of Sino-Japanese Conventions. Under such provocation it is no wonder that the article of the Japanese newspaper which we have just asserted herself. In the essentials of her dispute with China there appears to be more than a little justice on her side. It is therefore the more deplorable that she should have taken action without any previous appeal for redress to the League of Nations, and should have taken it in a manner so unwarranted that the article of the Convention, of which Japan is one of the most important signatories.

The League of Nations provides the machinery for the collective and peaceful solution of international difficulties, and in the prevailing instability of to-day a single break-away from its principles may have widespread and disastrous consequences. Successful defiance of its wishes might deal a crippling blow to the statesmanship of moderation in other

countries, and encourage the sections of opinion everywhere that believe in force as the best solvent of obstinate problems, even before the methods of arbitration and conciliation have been tried. For that reason, and not for any other, British opinion has been critical of recent manifestations of Japanese policy in Manchuria. An unfortunate impression seems to have been allowed to grow in Tokyo that British policy in Geneva and in Nanking has been "anti-Japanese." Nothing of course could be farther from the truth. Even the necessity of taking police measures in territory that was strictly speaking outside the treaty area might in itself not have provoked indignation; it would be territory belonging to another country, and to announce that it will not be evacuated until that country has negotiated certain fundamental questions, is to return to methods of diplomacy that it was hoped were obsolete, and that are quite out of harmony with the spirit of the pact which forbids war as an instrument of policy. In such circumstances China has refused to negotiate, and the Council of the League has endorsed her refusal. Great Britain as a member of the Council has her share of responsibility for its decision. The Government of the United States was represented at Geneva for the express purpose of upholding the validity of the Pact of Paris. Will not the Japanese Government understand that, in November 16, the extreme embarrassment in which she places her friends by making them choose between the maintenance of a traditional friendship in all its cordiality and the defence of principles which they have most solemnly undertaken to maintain?

"The Times" is traditionally friendly to Japan and in general comments on other matters has been decidedly critical of China in recent months. Its present attitude is undoubtedly dictated by fear that the League of Nations' prestige may be irreparably damaged if Japan declines to obey its behests. But this motive is hardly likely to make its remarks more palatable to the Japanese in their present mood. To other commentators the difficulties of Japan's position are quite apparent. "Truth" says that even if she were otherwise inclined to get out, she could not do so, owing to the brigandage. The League's efforts to decrease the "fumbling and fuffing," adding that "though the difficulties in the way of the Council must be admitted, its comparative impotence has been a discouraging and melancholy spectacle." "Two blacks do not make a white," says "Truth," "but Japan has done no more than China has twice done in recent years, first in seizing our concession at Hankow in 1927 and then in seizing the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Russians in 1929."

Under the heading "Half a League Backwards" the "Saturday Review" commenting on the League's failure in Manchuria and the apparently unsuccessful meeting of President Hoover and M. Laval, says that

The machinery of peace, to use the term beloved of the pacifists, seems to be breaking down. . . . Peripatetic statesmen are at a discount, and a severe rebuff has been administered to those who believe that if only enough people talk for a sufficient length of time in congenial surroundings the problem that they are discussing will settle itself.

Commenting in particular on the Far Eastern crisis, the "Saturday Review" then says:

The reasons for the failure of the League are clear. The idealists at Geneva refused to abandon theories for facts, and clung to the belief that China could guarantee the maintenance of law and order in Manchuria, when every schoolboy knows that the only part of the Chinese Republic where life and property are safe is where they are protected by Japanese bayonets. To treat China as a political unit is to betray the most complete ignorance of everything pertaining to the Far East, and the natural consequence has been to place the League in an even more ignominious position than that in which it found itself on the morrow of the Italian seizure of Corfu. Those who have always maintained that Geneva was powerless to settle any dispute in which a Great Power was involved have been proved right, though on this occasion the League has only its own official meddling to blame for its loss of prestige.

The news that the Foreign Office has received a Note from Nanking on the Thorburn case, which is apparently satisfactory, is published, with various rumours as to what the note contains, but its contents are not to be made known until Parliament meets.

On the general question of extraterritoriality, the gist of Lord Lloyd's letter to "The Times" will have been called to you. The whole of it is as follows:

A TREATY WITH NANKING?
To the Editor of "The Times"

SIR,—It is generally understood that a Treaty has recently been negotiated between Sir Miles Lampson and the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Nanking, whereby British subjects will be placed under the protection of Chinese jurisdiction, while a temporary *modus vivendi* is devised for the administra-

SPECIAL ARTICLES

KUNIKOS KOLUMN

It is an open question whether a person should always be blamed for trying to write poetry. Surely there are times when, under the inspiration of love or a surfeit of lampreys, you attempt the difficult task of versification inspired of yourself: when you perpetrate screeds which, in your saner moments, you would indignantly repudiate and, when at last you are convinced that you really did write them, you wish buried deeper than any man has yet dug. Excuses sound hollow when your forgotten effusions are brought to light by some one unkindly disposed. It is of no avail to advance in extenuation that you had read masterpieces—that the jingles of genius had filled you with the desire for emulation. Your Philistine cackles when you quote:—

"And all should cry, Beware!
Beware of this decay of day,
His flashing eyes, his floating hair!

Weave a circle round him thrice,
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on honey dew hath fed,
And drunk the milk of paradise." He asks, what brand is that? He advises more water with it next time. Honey dew! Milk of paradise! Drive! So you switch to genius on a different plane. You quote Calverley:—

"Cats may have had their goose
Cooked by tobacco juice,
Still, why deny its use
Thoughtfully taken."

He must appreciate that. Sure that is within the range of his so-called intellect. But no! It happens to be in verse and he cannot understand or appreciate the necessity which drives some people to take such liberties with the language. The sentiment he will agree is admirable, but its expression is inelegantly described as "bilge, pure and simple." And from that standpoint you cannot stir him, even if your shame permits you to argue further.

If, however, you have once allowed yourself to taste the forbidden joys of versification, it is very difficult to shake yourself free from the vice. Somehow, with the night-cap, comes the desire to rhyme. If you are wise, and yet feeble enough to

tion of the foreign Settlements at Shanghai and Tientsin, pending their ultimate surrender to Chinese control.

It is the unanimous opinion and urgent plea of the British communities in China that no such Treaty should be concluded until its conditions have been subjected to and approved by Parliament. That opinion and that plea, strongly expressed as a result, among other things, of the Thorburn case, are reinforced by the fact that the Cantonese faction has established an independent Government opposed to that of Nanking, and has thus rendered the prospect of a stable, united, and effective central Government extremely remote. They gain further weight from the course of events in Manchuria and from the difficulties which the Japanese are clearly experiencing by the absence of a Government in China able to maintain order and protect the interests of foreigners. The disappearance, moreover, from the Nanking scene of the Foreign Minister with whom we have been negotiating—driven from office by the usual unruly crowd of students—affords ample ground for suspending further action in regard to the proposed Treaty until Parliament has had time to consider it. There can be no valid reason for hurrying matters at this juncture, or for allowing the whole future of British interests in the Far East to be determined in haste before Parliament has had full opportunity to consider a step of such grave importance to British trade.

I am, Sir, yours, etc., LLOYD.

All my information hitherto is that negotiations on extraterritoriality are at present in cold storage and unlikely to make any progress until the situation in China takes a clearer shape. But it is obviously desirable that an early demand should thus be made for full publicity and debate before irreparable mischief is done. Lord Lloyd's letter appeared on the principal page of "The Times" following the leaders.

satisfy the desire, you will burn the result immediately. Otherwise it may fall into the hands of one of the enemies of effort, as did this one, composed after reading a somewhat learned analysis of the character of the Slav which formed part of a symposium of more general scope, warning the rest of the world against the new social system of the U.S.S.R.

"Can you wonder, gentle Slav,
When we think of you we have
A space?"
When publicists inform us that
Your nature is so passionate
That they anticipate a cat-
Acclam?

"Can you wonder, when you're
ruled,
And, not unnaturally fooled,
By emotions,
That we, who scorn all sentiment,
Are scared of you, subversive,
Crowded by dim presentiment
Of commotions?"

"You are by nature not aggressive.
Some one has called you, Slav,
'Caritative!'
Compared with us,
Your moral standard is not high
Compared with ours: and that
is why
Yours we can only specify
'Iniquitous!'"

It is not often that verses, even of this calibre, are inspired by so dull a subject as a psychological analysis of the character of another race. That is the one claim to fame which can be put forward on behalf of them. It is much more often the case that the would-be poet is, at the time of his offence, the victim of the softer emotions. Love and the full moon, especially if they fall upon the same night, are commoner causes: so common, in fact, that everything which can be said about them seems to have been said already in most soothing sentences. Therefore the following contribution by an unknown poet must be pardoned. At least, it has the benefit of not containing a single adjective.

"If sighs could win you, you are
mine;
If tears, then we are one.
But sighs and tears, both you
decline—
Both have been overdone.
"If jests could win you, or if
laughter,
Then is my victory won.
But this I know—before and
after—
My jests have been overdone.
"I almost think myself I'll be,
Then if myself you shun,
Nature cannot be kind to me—
I'll have been overdone."

The gentle passion, expressed in words such as the above, suggests a frame of mind which is foreign to the poet of genius. In the first place that infinite capacity for using adjectives, which is by popular definition an essential of apt expression, is singularly lacking. In the second, it presupposes an unflattering disillusionment, summarised by another budding laureate in the following question and answer:—

"What is it when her casual
glances
Seem to welcome your advances?
What is it when her pensive frown
Knocks your airy castles down?"
Answer:

"You've reached a state that
better men
Have reached before: but they
have then
Have taken vows, abandoned
hope:
Preferring risks of heaven above
To certain hell when they're in
love."

About which verses there is a certain touch of frostbite which renders the blossoming of their author into full laureateship unlikely.

It is useless to attempt to account for verses like these. As well ask yourself the latest fashionable riddles—why did Wellington Koo? or what did Alfred Sze? Yet there is a school of thought which will go to any length of trouble to analyse the whys and wherefores of them, and produce a blacklist of inhibitions and suppressions

which might drive a sensitive poet out of decent society. One of these alleged poets, borrowing without shame from acknowledged greatness, has voiced his abhorrence of the emotional analyst thus briskly:—

"My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky.
My heart bows down when I am
told
Just where it leaps and why.

"I know it leaps because I wear
My heart upon my sleeve.
It leaps—I look and see it there.
My eyes I must believe.

"I cannot stand the fellows who
Account for these commotions,
And leaps and beats attribute
To the stress of my emotions.

"Discretion is the better part:
It's quite beyond my power—
It's quite beyond the scope of art,
No scientist could even start
To say what happens to my heart
When sterling slumps or towers."

Which introduces so sordid and commercial a note to the sacred realm that it might almost rank with the theses of complex-ridden Vienna, which the author loathes.

Perhaps that is about enough for now. But having gone so far it is difficult to resist the temptation of just one more. This is designed by its author, who wishes to remain anonymous, to meet the situation in which parents often find themselves, of answering difficult questions such as "What is that, daddy?" "A cow." "Why?" What follows is a Scotsman's invariable reply when cornered with queries like this.

"A hundred thousand miles and
more
Beyond the furthest star
There may exist a reason for
Things being as they are.
"But that's an awful way to go,
So run along, ma mannie.
There's always some that think
they know,
So go and ask your nanny."

—KUNIKOS.

CHINA'S SKIES FOR DECEMBER

1. Neptune in quadrature with Sun, 11 a.m.
1. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 6 p.m. J. 2° 45' S.
2. Neptune in conjunction with Moon, 11 a.m. N. 1° 33' S.
3. Mercury in greatest elongation, 21° 13' E., 2 p.m.
3. Venus in perihelion, 8 p.m.
10. Jupiter at a stationary point, midnight.
10. Neptune at a stationary point, 9 a.m.
11. Mercury in conjunction with Moon, 4 a.m. M. 3° 53' N.
10. Mars in conjunction with Moon, 6 p.m. M. 4° 10' N.
11. Venus in conjunction with Moon, p.m. V. 1° 32' N.
12. Mercury at a stationary point, 5 a.m.
12. Saturn in conjunction with Moon, 5 a.m. S. 4° 45' N.
16. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 4 a.m. M. 3° 53' N.
16. Uranus in conjunction with Moon, 4 a.m. U. 2° 6' S.
19. Mercury in perihelion, 6 p.m.
21. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 7 p.m. V. 1° 32' N.
21. Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun, 5 p.m.
23. Sun enters the sign Capricornus, 3.41 a.m. Solstice.
24. Uranus at a stationary point, 9 p.m.
23. Jupiter in conjunction with Moon, 11 p.m. J. 2° 25' S.
30. Neptune in conjunction with Moon, 3 a.m. N. 1° 15' S.

Constellations at 9 p.m.—In the North: Cassiopeia and Perseus are between the zenith and Polaris; Cepheus and Draco west, and Ursa Major east. In the East: Cancer is just rising, Canis Minor (Procyon) and Canis Major (Sirius) have just risen; Along the Equator: Gemini is well up, then Taurus, Aries reaching to the meridian, next Pisces; Aquarius and Capricornus are setting. In the Southeast: Orion and Eridan (Achernar) are well up. In the South: Taurus is a huge bulk far to the east and west. In the Southwest: is Pisces Australis. North of the Equator, the Triangles are nearly in the zenith, Auriga is east, Andromeda lies west of the meridian, and Pegasus is midway, while along the Milky Way blazes the brilliant cross of Cygnus.—The Zodiacal Light may be seen in the southwestern sky at the close of the evening twilight.

PHASES OF THE MOON

3. Last Quarter	0.51 a.m.
9. New Moon	6.16 p.m.
17. First Quarter	6.43 a.m.
23. Full Moon	7.24 a.m.
7. Moon in Perigee	2.08 a.m.
13. Moon in Apogee	7.40 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE MOON			
Day	Rises	Souths	Sets
6.	2.15 a.m.	8.42 a.m.	2.17 p.m.
12.	10.17 a.m.	3.28 p.m.	8.42 p.m.
20.	1.33 p.m.	8.19 p.m.	2.18 a.m.
27.	7.20 p.m.	1.37 a.m.	8.54 a.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN

Day	Rises	Egu. of time	Sets
6.	6.45	— 9 min.	22 sec. 4.57
13.	6.50	— 6 "	15 " 4.58
20.	6.55	— 2 "	53 " 5.00
27.	6.59	+ 0 "	37 " 5.03

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS

MERCURY.—Moves in a region of Sagittarius very abundant with nebulae. At greatest Elongation on 3rd, it may be well observed in the first weeks. At a Stationary point on 12th. At inferior conjunction with the Sun on 21st it will be too near the Sun for naked eye observation; it becomes a morning star at the end of the month. Sets on 1st at 6.15 p.m.; rises on 24th at 6.22 a.m.

VENUS.—An evening star in Sagittarius and Capricornus, removed only by from the Sun, and is visible after 7 p.m. at the close of the month. On 4th at greatest southern declination, and on 8th in Aphelion. Sets on 1st at 6.20 p.m.; on 16th at 6.45 p.m.

MARS.—Is visible only during the evening twilight, and enters on 4th into Sagittarius. Sets on 1st at 5.51 p.m.; on 16th at 5.44 p.m.

JUPITER.—Stationary in the heavens on 10th, after which it moves retrograde towards the west. Passing the meridian before daybreak, it may be observed during the whole second part of the night. Magnitude —1.3 to —2.0. Rises on 1st at 11.36 p.m.; on 21st at 9.24 p.m.

SATURN.—An evening star hastening its setting, is visible only near the close of the evening twilight. Sets on 1st at 7.57 p.m.; on 16th at 6.05.

URANUS.—Retrograding in Pisces will be stationary on 24th, after which it moves towards the east. Sets on 3rd at 2.32 a.m.; on 23rd at 1.13.

NEPTUNE.—Moving in Leo, it will be in quadrature with the Sun on 1st. Stationary on 10th it will move retrograde towards the west. Rises on 1st at 11.36 p.m.; on 21st at 10.22 p.m.

The Sun: Observations by means of the spectroscopic.

There are three varieties of spectra: 1° the continuous spectrum shown by the candle or petroleum flame and sunlight. This spectrum is exhibited by all solid and liquid bodies in a state of incandescence, and also by gases in a condition of high pressure. It may be remembered that the light of a candle or of petroleum is due to the incandescence of solid particles of carbon in the flame.—2° The bright line spectrum, such as that shown by salts of the metals volatilized in the Bunsen burner or a alcohol flame. Gases at ordinary pressure and vapours when incandescent, show discontinuous spectra consisting only of bright lines.—3° The Fraunhofer spectrum, of dark lines, of which the solar spectrum is typical.—In the year 1822 Sir David Brewster made an experiment, which showed that the dark lines could be produced in continuous spectrum by absorption. He interposed a vessel containing nitrous gas between a prism and a source of light which of itself gave a continuous spectrum. He then saw that the spectrum was now crossed by dark lines, similar to Fraunhofer lines. After him other physicists sought to interpret these dark lines to the solar spectrum. They examined the spectra of the light from incandescent substances (white-hot metals and the like), and found that in these spectra there are no dark lines.—They examined the spectra of the light from the stars, and found that these spectra are crossed by dark lines resembling those in the solar spectrum, but differently arranged.—They tried the spectra of glowing vapours, and they obtained a perplexing result. Instead of number of dark lines across a rainbow-tinted streak, they found only bright lines of various colour. Some gases gave a few such lines, certainly only one or two. Then they tried the spectrum of the electric spark, and they found here also a series of bright lines, but not always the same series. The spectrum varied according to the substances between which the spark flashed and the medium through which it passed.—Lastly, they found that the light from an incandescent solid or liquid, when shining through a substance, no longer gives a spectrum without dark lines, but that the dark lines which then appear vary in position, according to the nature of the vapour through which the light has passed.

In 1859 Kirchhoff, the great German physicist, while engaged in observing the solar spectrum, lighted on the discovery that the double dark line, D of the Fraunhofer's which had already been found to correspond exactly in position with the double bright line forming the spectrum of the glowing vapour of sodium, was intensified when the light of the sun was allowed to pass through that vapour. This suggested the idea that the presence of these dark lines in the spectrum of the sun is due to the existence of the vapour of sodium in the solar atmosphere, and that the vapour has the power of absorbing the same order of light-waves as it emits. It would then follow from this that the other dark lines in the solar spectrum are due to the presence of other absorptive vapours in its atmosphere, and that the identity of these would admit of being established in the same way, supposing this general law to hold, that a vapour emits the same light-waves that it is capable of absorbing.

Miss Ma Shoh-ching, the 23-year-old daughter of Gen. Ma Chang-shen, chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, has discontinued her studies, in Japan and returned to China as a result of his father's defeat by the Japanese forces in Taitshih.

THE MANCHURIAN MEDLEY

IV.—The Japanese Veil: A Game of Energetic Realism Versus Passive Resistance

By EDWIN HAWARD
(Continued from last Week.)

Manchuria to-day is partly veiled. The telegraph offices are in Japanese hands. The Chinese telegraphs are closed. The Chinese Government departments function under Japanese supervision. The public utility companies are all in the same position. The Mukden electric supply company has a Japanese engineer. It has just signed a contract with the Fushun collieries for its requirements. The gigantic arsenal—three miles across in length—with its stores, good and bad, its munitions far beyond the needs of Manchuria, a standing monument to the corruption of the numerous officials who, partly out of their own ignorance and partly from sheer cupidity, have placed reckless trusts, is now out of Chinese hands. The aerodrome, with its aeroplanes of every conceivable degree of antiquity and modernity, has gone the same way. The Japanese have established so firm a military control that ocular evidence of the presence of their soldiers is hardly necessary. Chinese police, like all other classes of Chinese officials, of the lower ranks, wear armlets to indicate Japanese acquiescence in their existence. After dark Chinese private citizens prefer not to be seen abroad. Opinions are not expressed openly by such Chinese men of standing who remain. The committee of public safety which came into being on September 25 made no secret of their dependence on Japanese approval. Their eventual emergence as a provisional government of Liaoning was no less guarded in its claim to self-determination. This is all written in no criticism of the Japanese. Having taken the plunge on September 18 they were bound to bring the usual machinery of martial law into operation even if they did not definitely call it by that name. They cannot be blamed. It was the only logical course in view of the immensity of the task their slender forces took upon their shoulders. If that genial, good-natured public figure, Mr. Chinkai fails to be moved from his obstinate desire to keep in with Nanking, while serving Mukden in an emergency, they may hope that Yu Ching-han, a Manchu, or Cha Hsing-po, a Japanese-trained politician, may show greater opportunism with greater daring.

They have had their disappointments. There was the case of Lin Yin-ching, a former man of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. He was expected to unite with Lao Pei-feng, a bandit of note, and make trouble with the prospect of ruling Liaoning. He had two hundred men and Lao Pei-feng, 3,000. The two met. Lao Pei-feng had ideas on loyalty. They overcame the bandit in him. He took Lin Yin-ching prisoner and sent him to the young Marshal's troops, after disarming the unhappy two hundred and disposing summarily of seventeen Japanese with them. Chang Hai-peng—his name is never mentioned in Japanese communications—has so far proved more dependable. He has, it is true, been worsted by General Ma Chang-shen, but with his 12,000 men he has stuck faithfully behind the Japanese troops in their progress up the Nonni River line. Yet even he is believed to be unstable in his allegiance and has been known to declare that he is no free agent. General Hsi-hsia, the astute new Governor of Kirin is filling a puppet post and his recognition of the inevitable is stimulated by close Japanese surveillance. Indeed, when all is said, there must be tribute paid to the ingenuity and elusiveness of the Chinese in carrying on without open defiance of the new authority. The blow having fallen provocatively now is unfashionable. Even the students at Changchun are believed to be uttering friendly sentiments towards the Japanese community there. The demonstration on November 15 for the greater comfort of the League of Nations was sincerely expressive of Japanese convictions. It aroused not the slightest outward resentment from the Chinese. A thousand of them even took part in it. *Toujours la police* was their motto, when the steel-helmets were to be described in odd corners performing the simple mysteries of their wearer's calling. There spoke more than Chinese reluctance to face the hard facts of the strong man armed. It should not be interpreted as born of relief at the advent of an orderly regime. Nor would it be fair to ascribe it to sheer funk, to use a brutally frank term. It was more certainly based on the conviction that time is on the side of the old stager. Passive resistance will

wear down the most energetic realist.

But Chinese observers who can be persuaded in suitable surroundings to speak their minds go further than that. They may candidly admit—the accident is rare—that the Japanese have had provocation; that the Manchurian Government has been remiss in attention to the interests of the people, that the political vagaries of the Kuomintang have been embarrassing to those who would live at peace with foreigners, especially Japanese, but they will not admit the necessity of the recent drama or its present developments. They boldly assert that Japan has presumed on alleged treaty rights as much as the Chinese. They maintain that the plight of the farmer is as much due to the world-wide depression as to depreciated *jeng piao*. They declare that all Chinese efforts to develop Manchuria have been baulked on a sound footing. They deplore the pitiful debacle of the Manchurian army, especially as it exposes the utter folly of the enormous expenditure on armaments. With an agile eye on foreign sympathy they see in Japan's policy a sinister attempt to make Manchuria as close a Japanese preserve as Korea. They refuse to admit that Manchuria prospered under Japanese direction can mean anything but the exclusive diversion of wealth into Japan's pockets. There are a few—a very few—Chinese who, in extreme depression at this moment, see no ability in their countrymen to handle affairs of state and think therefore that a period of Japanese control in Manchuria might put the country on a sound footing. They do not mean by that the permanent loss of sovereignty; that is what makes them hesitate for they have the uneasy thought that, once Japan fastens her grip, she will not let go. And, confident though they may be in the staying power of Chinese passivity, they are not keen on the risk.

What is to be made of all this? The Chinese may know that the Tanaka Memorial is the forgery it is alleged to be. They desire, however, that its accuracy in expounding the policy of Japan is proved by these recent happenings. In Manchuria there is not much talk of the League of Nations. On the Japanese side, there is considerable abuse of it. The posters of the demonstration of November 15 made that clear. Chinese critics, however, are quick to point to the fact that this Japanese contempt for the League and its principles is new-born. Less than two years ago when there was that little disagreement between Mukden and Moscow over the Chinese Eastern Railway, Japan's Foreign Minister, in the Diet,—"the quotation is from a Japanese semi-official publication"—"formally invited the attention of the Soviet Government to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris for the Renunciation of War and expressed a strong hope for the settlement of the controversy by all peaceful means." The Chinese may be inclined to fold their hands and leave their fate to the League for the moment. They contend, however, that with such stubborn allegations of treaty infractions on both sides, the arbitration of an outside party or group of parties is essential if justice is to be done, or, to put it more practically, if a workable solution is to be devised. This of course takes the mind away from banditry, bankruptcy and bondage.

That may be but the Chinese maintain that Japan has misjudged the situation. The belief that Manchuria can be cut off politically from the rest of China is said to be woefully illfounded. Even the bandits, so runs the Chinese view, have patriot hearts. However much Mukden may regret the Young Marshal's preoccupations with Nanking there is no desire to break away from the Central Government. Taking the long view, the Chinese maintain that the process of unification must necessarily be slow, that Manchuria will remain, as always, an entity with its individuality inviolate. The Kuomintang will grow up and grow out of its youthful eccentricities. In proof of Manchuria's adherence to the national creed it is pointed out that, after two months, the Japanese have not been able to induce a single Chinese of standing to support unreservedly the idea of detachment. Manchuria may be jealous of its domestic independence. It may prefer to love the rest of China from

a distance but it stands firm with China when influences from outside would come between it and the Central Government. So it is useless to hold out prospects of a more modest budget, of a better regulated administration—at present at all events. Manchurian Chinese regard the present turmoil, well-disguised though it now be by the cloak of firm discipline as nothing but humiliation, personal and national. Realists may object that this is mere juggling with sentiment, but those who have, during the last few weeks in Manchuria, noted how pertinaciously the Chinese have avoided overt applause of the Japanese efforts to make things easy for an independent Manchuria, how shrewdly they have kept their eye on Nanking will wonder whether the realists have the monopoly of wisdom.

V.—From Dairen to Harbin

Dairen is so little China that, for all its basic importance, it is hardly taken into account when considering the Medley to the north of it. A Japanese resident of Dairen was once heard to indicate his entire personal ignorance of the country up the line by the remark that he had never in all his life been out of Japan. So Dairen can be left alone to the very efficient receiving station which transmits Manchurian blessings to Japan. The magnificent planning of its docks, of its public buildings and its broad streets—for which the Russian founders must have due credit—indicates a determination to make the vestibule worthy of the theatre within. It prepares the traveller for the marvellous comfort and efficiency of the South Manchuria Railway, along the well-laid track of which the regularity of the proceedings of the trains, the expansiveness of the stations, their entire freedom from the bustle and noise of the pedlar-ridden platform of other systems impress upon the mind the fact that nothing has been neglected to make it a model railway. Next as a pin: that is the inevitable thought as you go into a Japanese restaurant with its matted floors, its screened cupboard like rooms and its rejection of the irrelevant and the superfluous. Exactly the same feeling pervades the mind as you luxuriate in the observation car and watch the well-groomed lawn fields, never too deeply flat and never broken too fiercely by mountains, unfolding their panorama from Dairen to Mukden and thence by Sushingka to Changchun. At Mukden, where is now the nerve centre of Japanese corrective action in Manchuria, the Japanese area is pleasantly suburban. An exception must be made in honour of the grandly simple memorial to Japan's heroes of the Russo-Japanese War, an emblem of intense meaning to all Japanese just now. The purely foreign settlement is as severely undistinguished as such utilitarian cantonments are anywhere. But Mukden proper—the walled City, the empty Imperial buildings and the vivid untidiness and lazy activity of the street—stirres the imagination. It is no highly decorated parvenu but just the weather-beaten veteran who sleepily blinks out of its age-encrusted eye the message that, whatever may be Manchuria's destiny, Mukden will be the chief seat of wisdom and statecraft. To-day when the Japanese veil is over the place the message is perhaps a trifle deflated. It is there that the trains come. So, at Changchun where you come to the end of Japanese railway enterprise and start to sample Russian languor and comfort, you take the Japanese concession for granted with its dainty little bridge-adorned and belated park and you wonder over the curious blend of Russian and Chinese squallor in the City itself. Derelict droskies have a new lease of a ricketty life at Changchun. Their drivers display, set in outrageously filthy but protective fur caps, faces which for villainy would surpass the wildest dreams of the most adventurous detective ever turned out of Scotland Yard and yet, for variety of low comedy humour, would turn a red-nosed music-hall comedian or a pantomime artist green with envy. Beside all this the roofless, untenanted and ruined Chinese barracks—witnesses of the happenings of September 18-19—seem stupidly discordant. Changchun is the frontier counterpart of Dairen. It can be left at that. So, skipping the ponderous history of the Chinese Eastern Railway train as it pounds and halts and pounds and halts, without apparent rhyme or reason northwards to join the east to west track which links Vladivostok with Berlin. Here there is no Japanese veil; but veils are to be found. At one moment they are thickly impenetrable; at

another amazingly transparent. They are painted garishly, with due allegiance, perhaps, to the pigmentation riot which immodestly affects in place of the demure mystery of the boorka or yashmak elsewhere. Harbin—within living memory only a village with a solitary distillery—has gorgeous relics of its old Tsarist splendour, distressing signs of the extreme poverty of a place which has outlasted a boom and is now shattered commercially as the result of the Russian-Chinese conflict of two years ago. The Japanese have their holdings in Harbin. But the Chinese control—and mismanagement—it with Russians at their elbow. In the magnificently appointed board-room of the Railway Headquarters Chinese and Russians sit in conclave and amity. Nothing matters in Harbin. "It is fate," says the Russian. And the Chinese good-tempered, equipped with a sense of humour, shrugs his shoulders. Villainy of every kind has a tolerant public here. The police are, as likely as not, ready to chastise virtue with a wink at vice. Harbin is living on the edge of things. The old days when Russian champagne bills at the restaurant-like Railway Club ran into thousands of roubles—and gold at that—are gone. White Russians, a community of some 30,000, live in dire poverty. Russian officials emulate the spaciousness of the Tsarist officers but without a suitable setting for their efforts. Harbin, simply, has not got the money. So pawnshops are full of wondrous treasures about which the shopkeepers have, unhappily for the collector, exaggerated ideas. Food is cheap, yet beggars are plentiful. Russians smile and dawdle with destitution as the only alternative to death.

Outside across the river some 10,000 bandits are ever on the alert. Their kidnapping feats are so common as to fail to excite note even in the local newspapers which are often hard up for news because the information that they do possess cannot be printed. Indeed, Harbin seems to be that detached observer for which Manchuria is looking. Yet its detachment does not make it impartial. For you get the impression that the bandits annoy Harbin so much as a job of work or an invitation to applaud efficiency. Some useful lessons can be learnt there nevertheless. The Russians may be divided into "white" and "red," but the former are losing their distinctive character. Some have definitely refused any longer to kick against the pricks, and have become officers or perhaps "red" dishes," to use the expressive term coined by a wit to denote a veneered conversion. Not that it is easy for a white Russian to change his political coat. If he has accomplishments which make him a desirable Soviet citizen, he may perhaps be able successfully to return to his own country or to remain in Harbin under Soviet protection, which is not worth much, incidentally. But technically he has entered China "illegally." The Chinese police take pecuniary advantage of that fact. They know to a Harbin cent the extent to which they can skin him and yet keep him going. If the crash comes they can hand him over to the Russian Soviet authorities on the other side and the frontier, and he is almost certain to find a speedy end to his sufferings there. If anyone is doubtful about the virtue of extraterritoriality he should come to Harbin. For not merely the "white" Russians but the "red," full-fledged citizens of the friendly, and unextralimited, Soviet State stand in danger.

Even now, from Harbin, there are in Mukden gaol two Soviet citizens arrested by the Chinese police but guilty of no offence and unable to get their release, despite frequent assurances given to the Russian authorities. As for the "whites," only a few months ago a barge on the Sungari was crammed with them in all degrees of unpleasant duration. They were being sent back to Russia where, of course death awaited them, merely because they were of the bourgeoisie. For three weeks the barge was kept at Harbin while the hapless prisoners pined and wallowed in misery and filth. At last by the intervention of outside sympathisers they were released—among them an aged priest manacled and leg-ironed. If ever a human crime shrieked to heaven it is the treatment of these hapless Russians, citizens of no city, nations of no country, and the prey of a corrupt police or cruel banditry alike. Such, however, is the remarkable adaptability and stoical virility of the white Russian community that, in spite of acute trade depression, they are managing slowly to improve their economic condition. As this develops they may perhaps acquire sufficient corporate influence to work out the salvation of the weaker members. It should in fairness be added that

the policy of the Soviet seems to be less inhuman than it was. Where the white Russian recognises the futility of kicking against the pricks the way is being made easier for him. Soviet culture—or propaganda—is showing itself in attractive guise. Human nature is human nature; the young "white" cannot be expected to see the fun of glowering over past glories which cannot return. He or she wants to take life as it comes in as joyous a fashion as the times permit. Then too it is noticeable that the Soviet Government is making such economic headway in China here that political penetration is of secondary account. Already, with but a portion of their resources brought into play, the Soviet oil companies have delivered a staggering blow to the trade. In cotton goods, machinery, hardware and numerous other commodities Russia is trading successfully for the cheap market and much grain traffic is being diverted by rebates and other devices from the South Manchuria Railway.

Harbin therefore stands a little aloof from the present crisis, just as Mukden did in 1929. Harbin is intensely interested all the same for it senses the clash between Japanese and Russian. It sees China as a pawn in the game. It is sympathetic to China accordingly but the sympathy is not altogether wise in the forms which it takes for it encourages the very defects leading to the discomfiture of Chinese administration in the South. Actually Harbin feels it is once more on the eve of great events. The chief fighting of late has been within hail of it. General Ma Chang-shen is by way of being a local hero. His defeat is looked upon as inevitable but Harbin's sense of the unconventional is tickled by the notion of this wide-sleeved, flowing-gowned little veteran challenging the grim seriousness of the Japanese Army. The fact that his brigade commander in the field conducts operations in plus fours and golfing shoes appeals specially to Harbin. But there still is apprehension lest defeat to General Ma should mean the visitation of fugitive soldiers in retreat. Harbin has quite enough banditry already. This all sounds as if Harbin were but an irreverent interloper in the Manchurian Medley. That is not true. Harbin is a kind of chorus—of the Sino-Russian, not the Greek type—just now. But it is sitting up and taking notice. Moreover it is likely to tire soon of the uneventful in the picture. This is the view of those wise men who snap their fingers at Angangchi and point meaningfully to the west where the Great Khingan Mountains tower.

VI.—Strong, Silent Men

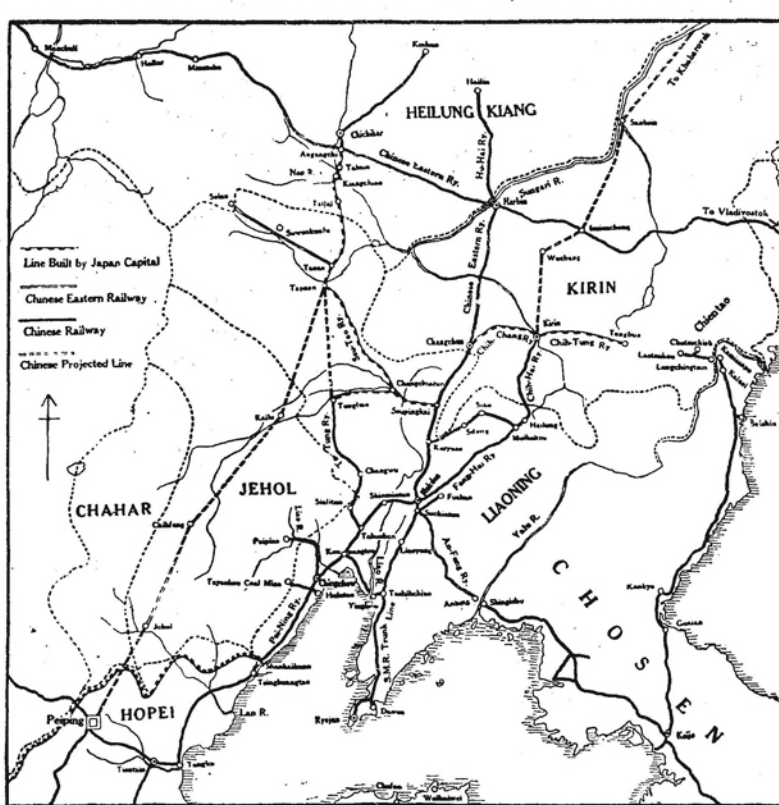
If ever the popular novelist's ideal of the strong silent man were clothed in flesh and blood, the officer or man of the Japanese Army would be he. It is a very silent army which goes about its business in Manchuria. Never a smile seems to flit across the faces of the thick-set little men in khaki, flecked with red. They are understood to have their moments of fierceness. In the thick of hand-to-hand fighting they have a volcanic fury. They have created for themselves a very real respect and commanded obedience from the civil population by methods which have nothing of the kid-glove about them. Certain Chinese workmen, who were offered free soup on the ticket plan under the auspices of the Japanese Army after the events of September 18, flatly declined on the ground that the offer was either the prelude to poisoning or to the collection of soup-tokens in a suitable spot for the purpose of machine-gun practice. This idea was erroneous, as was afterwards admitted. But the fate of other equally humble residents who failed to comply with martial law orders discouraged the notion that the Japanese Army did not believe in exemplary punishment. While, therefore, the cruder forms of treachery—such as that of the Chinese in coolie disguise who asked assistance from two unsuspecting Japanese sentries, then shot them in the back in cold blood, but paid for it later—do not find favour with the Japanese: they are ruthless when a moral effect has to be created for the better preservation of order by a small force in the face of greatly superior numbers. That is on duly prescribed occasions. In the intervals the Japanese method is rock-like. There is little fuss; the work of garrisoning occupied territory proceeds smoothly. Inscrutability is as much a part of their equipment as their rifle and bayonet or curved steel-scarabarded swords.

It must not be thought that, in all emergencies, these attributes of silent strength have been to the fore. Especially in the early days of the Army's drama there were

unexpected hitches in the military programme, hitches which brought up the question of the rights of Chinese public or private concerns with some punctilious foreigners pressing it. Then it has to be confessed there were scenes but they were usually settled with satisfaction and honour to both sides. It is difficult not to admire this intensely serious military machine. It is more difficult in every respect to accept its apologists' explanations of its performances. There is the initial phase of the present situation for example. Study of the General Staff reports, questions of the General Staff do not lead to any clear notion of the exact point at which the patrol action taken to deal with the alleged Chinese sabotage of the railway track, developed into a general campaign. For that is what the operations became before September 18 was at an end. Who gave the orders? Was there consultation? The strong silent army seems very silent here. Since then the army has provided many enigmas: the clearing out of the Chinese barracks at Changchun was attended by Japanese casualties as already noted. It is not at all obvious that, except as part of a general strategic movement, the operation was at all necessary. The army is silent on the question of numbers except that the contention is vouchsafed that no reinforcements beyond the quota prescribed for the railway zone are needed. Coming from Changchun right down to Dairen you can see large or small bodies of the army going about their job. At Sipingkai, for example, there may be a couple of companies entraining. At another station two privates will be unemotionally releasing some homing pigeons. At a few miles from Tashihchiao a camouflaged armoured train will be following up the trail of bandits. At Mukden, unobtrusive though the army is, it has a thousand and one odd jobs. Some detachments are required to patrol the city. The reorganised Chinese police are made to do as much of the intimidation as the Japanese Army finds it convenient to devote, but still military personnel have to be prepared to provide the inspiration. Out at Tungtiao, Chengchiatun and at places on the Peking-Mukden line there are khaki-clad warriors.

At Changchun the night school has been given over to Lieutenant-General Tamon—a friend, by the way, of General Chang Chun of Shanghai—for his staff. There is Lieutenant-General Honjo at Mukden in a palatial commercial building; there are many other Major-Generals. The operations against General Ma Chang-shen are demanding a force of all arms. The number and composition of the main body is, to use the words of the General Staff, "a military secret." Remembering that the whole of this area is under martial law, that the troops therefore are under service conditions, that allowances have to be made for casualties, whether in the field or by reason of sickness, over and above the normal wastage of peacetime conditions, and it will be readily understood why the demonstrators on Sunday, November 15, at Mukden called for reinforcements. The question, indeed, is whether by virtue of the "military secrecy" mentioned those reinforcements have not been supplied. The silent army is very silent at this point. In addition to the regular troops there are the railway guards—a picked body of men, very smart and soldierly in their black, with dark red facings, daggers and revolvers. They, of course, are old hands at the game; they are always on active service, as it were, but at this time their duties are obviously heavier than usual. It is said that a number of volunteers have been enrolled. That would accord with the patriotic enthusiasm evoked by the Army's achievements. It is well deserved. Of the discipline and bearing of the troops the highest praise can be given. As these words are being written Mukden is coated thinly with snow—the harbinger of far heavier falls to come and at the same time with them. Some of the rosy-cheeked yeoman-like troops round Changchun are men of the Northern part of Japan and inured to the cold.

But even they will find the winter a test of their endurance, for all their fur coats and well-woven khaki. This weather factor may of course reduce the dimensions of the bandit menace. It was the bitter cold of the winter of 1929-30 which is held to have cleared up that trouble in Heilungkiang far more speedily than conditions otherwise warranted. Nevertheless the bandit scourge presents no small problem. It has been accentuated by the decisions taken on the night of September 18. Manchuria's reputation for outlawry is maintained by mounted bandits



A MAP OF MANCHURIA AND ADJOINING TERRITORY

who take no little tackling. The assurance of some of these agents is well shown by the action of the Chief of Police who captured, stripped, robbed and released the four Europeans on rabbit-shooting bent near Mukden on November 15. He gave the victims a pass entitling them to shoot with immunity in any district other than his own. As he cynically put it they could make their own terms with the Chinese police in those permitted regions. However, the Japanese Army is confident that it can handle these bandits. It certainly has their whereabouts located with uncanny accuracy. The prospect of coming to grips with a marauding band is one of the means of breaking the solemnity of the Japanese officer's countenance. A suffusion of radiant delight lights up his face. He becomes animated and eager. The force of its own actions has insensibly led the Army into difficulties. It has been mixed up in the mustering of police, in the control of treasuries, in the cutting and diversion of railway lines and in many other affairs which normally are not germane to the education of a soldier. It is not surprising that at times the role is irksome or, at least, overacted. This direction of policy has resulted in making the Army by far the most dominant factor in Manchuria at the moment. There are Japanese consular officials, good men and suave. They could not be more courteous or anxious to be helpful. But they can hardly conceal their impotence. The strong silent army has them beaten at all turns. Officially the army is not at war. Yet it is through the Army that the chief information regarding the position has been daily vouchsafed to the public in Manchuria at all events. And the Army talks war quite openly. Its actions correspond. There is commandeering, forcible closure of Chinese utility enterprises—on the ground of efficiency and not at all because of broken treaty rights. General Ma's wide sleeves and his lieutenant's plus fours do not find their counterparts on the opposing side. There is the paraphernalia of war from Dairen up to Changchun, from Mukden down to Chinchow and, especially, from Taonan to Angangchi. The Army is right, seeing that the conduct of affairs is so confidently placed in its hands. There would be no sense in half-measures which only drag out struggles and expose a force to unnecessary risks. The risks are there all right. There are not only the bandits. It is by no means certain that the dispersed Mukden Army is entirely out of the running.

VII.—Japan's Real Problem

What do these kaleidoscopic impressions contribute towards the formulation of an opinion on the

Manchurian Medley? This final article will endeavour to show. The main responsibility for the rotten state of Manchuria must rest on a corrupt administration. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang inherited an evil system. He and his advisers between them have failed to do more than accelerate its pernicious influence on the welfare of the people. Whatever credit has to be given to them for endeavours to establish enterprises and provide public utilities is entirely shattered by the ghastly tale of official corruption, absentee dissipation of revenues, oppressive invisible taxation and crushingly useless expenditure on military dreams—scattered to the winds by one blast of a Japanese bugle. The Japanese declare that the Marshal will never come back. Count Uchida—a man of stern determination—is firm on the point. It must be confessed that resentful though the Chinese in Manchuria are against Japan, they do not waste much sympathy on the absent warlord. Some bluntly indict him in the strongest terms. Others acquit him personally of blame but agree that his return would not be in Manchuria's interests. It must not be forgotten that a country which has every hope of abounding prosperity, is rich with all the resources which Nature can give, has been grossly impoverished. Nor can it be denied that the Japanese, faced with the gradual and ever more rapid deterioration of a property in which they have sunk enormous capital of money and brains, were the victims of extreme provocation. The recklessness with which the Chinese seem to have devised every means for damaging Japanese interests seems amazing. At all turns the Japanese were given proof of this. Double duty was being levied to deflect trade from Dairen. Traffic was being diverted from the South Manchuria Railway. There seemed to be no end to Chinese ingenuity, in this respect.

When all this is said it is impossible to ignore the fact that Japan blundered badly on September 18. Putting it more accurately she lacked the moral courage at once to stem the tide of military assumption of the right to direct policy. The actual effect of the declaration of war—no other term can be employed—was indeed disastrous in itself. It has caused a stampede from Manchuria. Even now thousands of Chinese are making their way back to their Shantung homes. They are thus disappearing at a time when Japan is already perturbed at the falling off in immigration. If it be accepted that the blowing up of the track was a Chinese crime—and no-one in Manchuria, apart from the Japanese, believes that it was—then the resultant military action was out of all proportion to the incident itself. Criticism of action taken under martial law should

always be diffident. The armchair critic who objects that the fire brigade threw too many buckets of water on the burning house is rightly scorned. But there was no situation demanding emergent military action on a large scale, in spite of the admitted smallness of the Japanese garrison. Banditry has always been rife in Manchuria even in its palmy days. It had reached alarming proportions but it had not shown signs of being so unmanageable by a disciplined force that the soldier had to move ahead of the civilian administrator. As it is, Japan has by her own action greatly enhanced the bandit menace at the moment. She has made it plainly impossible for her to withdraw from the extra-railway zone. The bandits are increased in numbers and there is no alternative on the Chinese side to the Japanese garrison. Condemnation of the Japanese action rests, in no small degree, on the apparent ease with which a comparatively subordinate military commander committed his country to an active war-policy. Even now there is no sign in Manchuria, whatever Tokyo may be doing, that the political side of the Japanese administration has the slightest ascendancy over the military. In brief, Japan is reproducing on ordered lines the very militarism which is the main cause of reproach against the Chinese Government. Under martial law kid-glove methods are out of place. There will be no disposition therefore unduly to criticise the Japanese military commanders on that score. Indeed, it must be recognised that they deserve considerable credit for maintaining a machine which keeps discipline well to the fore. By their very assumption of leadership without proper civilian guidance they have, however, landed themselves in serious difficulties. They are sincerely trying to conciliate the Chinese population. They do not see that you cannot hold a man by the throat and make him love you at the same time. They have failed to provide themselves with that useful buffer which, in other countries, the existence of a capable political service gives. Moreover, military education, excellent as it is in Japan and productive as it is of men of remarkable ability, does not there, any more than in other countries, give the necessary insight into financial and other civil administrative problems for the solution of which the Japanese military commanders have to depend on their own intelligence with the possible assistance of hastily summoned civil advisers of comparatively little authority.

So it must not be a matter for surprise that in Manchuria there is war to-day. The army, having assumed responsibility, can work on no other lines. It is impossible to believe that reinforcements on a substantial scale have not been absorbed already. The scale of the

military problem renders such action inevitable. The failure of the Government at Tokyo to put an effective check on the army at the start is no doubt due to internal political difficulties. On that the army authorities may have based their action. They have thereby added to their own difficulties. The civil government were, it is understood, preparing a very full statement regarding the failure of China to respect treaty rights and to perform accepted obligations. Properly presented to the appropriate quarter and in the appropriate way, it is conceivable that a document of that kind would have put Japan in an unassailable position. The suggestion that immediate action without notice was essential to avoid operations of magnitude cannot be accepted in the light of the known state of Chinese military affairs. Moreover, the action now taken in lightning dispersal of Chinese regulars, has in the very circumstances of its inception presented the Japanese with the burden of a campaign the end of which cannot be foreseen.

For Japan's real problem in Manchuria is now coming to light. Granted that the Manchurian farmer may be glad of the prospect of an ordered government and a possible early release from the bandit nightmare, it is quite impossible for Japan to take upon her shoulders the whole and permanent responsibility for the administration. The cost would be prohibitive even if she had the desire and that desire she has persistently disclaimed. Moreover, the Japanese are not colonists as the Chinese are. They are home-loving people and that makes the visitor to Manchuria all the more admiring of the pluck and patriotic endurance of the little handful of Japanese civilians who hold the fort for their country in developing the South Manchuria Railway and its ancillary enterprises. In other words, Japan must continue to rely on Chinese immigration and Chinese goodwill for the development of her property. It is true that, as an anonymous proclamation appearing at Taonan the other day showed, there is a distinct feeling that the Japanese army is working to make Manchuria a peaceful home for all—Chinese, Koreans, Japanese alike. It is also true that the Japanese, in their tentative direction of civil government, have shown how Manchuria's budget can be reduced to modest proportions by the elimination of a colossal and futile military expenditure. Their interference with the Salt Gabelle has its grave issues and is open to serious objection. It has, however, resulted in the Central Government obtaining a larger monthly remittance for the service of the foreign loan than was received before and the money retained in Manchuria will, it is said, be applied to beneficent purposes instead of military aggrandisement.

There remains, however, that sense of national prestige. It might not have mattered thirty years ago. It matters much to-day. It stands in the way of the Japanese being able—at an early date at all events—to shift the burden of civil government to independent Chinese shoulders. They have set up puppet makeshifts. They know that they are puppets and makeshifts and therefore useless in the long run. Even in Mukden where Mr. Yuan Chin-kai and his seven colleagues are functioning the element of makeshift is predominant.

The proclamation of the new administration of Liaoning on November 15 was announced by Yuan Chin-kai in a characteristically ambiguous speech, the intention of which was not in doubt. He was prepared as a patriotic Chinese to assume leadership in the void of present conditions in order to help the preservation of a semblance of stability. He took for his authority no independent basis—merely the overlordship of the Japanese army. He clearly looked to the time when he could be relieved of his post by the establishment of a government recognised by Nanking. Japan may cherish the idea of setting up an independent Manchuria. It cannot be done unless she has the support of the men of standing among the Chinese. She knows that and as the days go by she must perceive how difficult is the task. No-one sees more clearly than the Chinese the manifest limitations of the Central Government. There is much resentment against the Young Marshal on the ground that he has sacrificed Manchuria's interests for the sake of the *bona fides* of General Chiang Kai-shek. But that does not mean that the long-established traditions which have linked Manchuria—loosely and negligently perhaps—with China can be flouted with impunity. The Japanese have therefore to re-establish cordial relations with the Chinese. At the moment the transactions with Chinese business men, such officials as are still

running Chinese Government affairs are carried out as between an armed and an unarmed man. That cannot continue. The discovery of a workable solution. Political guidance must take control of Japanese policy in Manchuria at an early date. This is even the more necessary if, as some allege, the Japanese move is merely the prelude to a consolidation of a position in defence against possible aggression from Soviet Russia. The danger of a clash on the Chinese Eastern Railway makes for anxiety but it is believed that Russia is not inclined to do more than watch. To begin with, she is absorbed with her scheme of economic penetration in working out her Five Year Plan. If that succeeds—and the portents are not unfavourable in Northern Manchuria—political advantages may follow. And there are internal difficulties which also make Russia inclined to a passive policy.

It is impossible to regard the present position in Manchuria without fearing for Japan. Her military are in need of sane guidance. They have already assumed burdens which they are unequal to bear. They are providing a classic object lesson of the impracticability of allowing a military clique to interpret rather than to be the instrument of policy. Japan's fundamental principles for the settlement are simple: mutual repudiation of aggression, respect for China's territorial integrity, cessation of anti-Japanese propaganda, establishment of ordered administration, sanctity of treaty rights. These principles have been assailed rather than upheld by the action of Japanese troops from September 18 onwards. They can and should be established. But the army alone cannot do it.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF DECEMBER 1, 1871.

The new S.S.N. steamer, recently put together at the Company's lower (Hongkew) wharf, was successfully launched yesterday. She is named the Honan, and is a vessel of very light draught, but of considerable length, and will carry about 1,500 tons. She will be admirably fitted to run on the upper Yangtze—when it is opened.

We are glad to hear that the mails for Australia which were sent from Shanghai and Hongkong respectively in September 23 and 29 and October 22 and 18, although more or less damaged by having been under water for a few hours, have been saved from the wreck of the Rangoon and that they were forwarded to their destination by the Behar on the 8th ultimo.

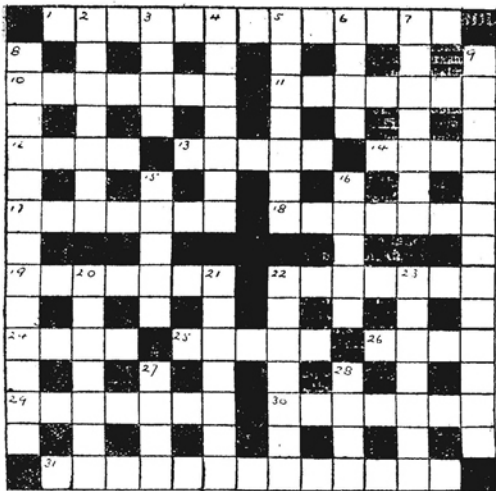
About 35 Freemasons sat down to the banquet given by the "Cosmopolitan" Lodge under the presidency of the master for the current year, Brother C. M. Donaldson. Several of the leading members of other Masonic bodies were present as guests among them—R. W. Brother Murray, D. G. M. (E.C.), Brother Rohl, W. M. "Ancient Landmark," Brother R. S. Gundry, D. G. S. W. and Brother Miller, D. G. J. W. (E.C.).

ACCORDING to news received in local Russian circles, the Soviet authorities are planning the restoration of all Russian commercial steamship lines which existed prior to the Great War. Since the outbreak of hostilities, the only line maintained in the Far East by the Russian Volunteer Fleet was between Vladivostok and Tsingtau. The information received is to the effect that, within the first half of 1932, the Petropavlovsk-Shanghai line, will be restored, the ports of call being Port Alexander (in Saghalien), Okhotsk, Vladivostok, Hakodate, Fusan and Tsingtau. The next to be resumed will be the Vladivostok-Odessa service, for which purpose ships are now being constructed in the Black Sea.

News has been received in Shanghai to the effect that Mr. Garle, the second of three Russian contractors of the firm of Messrs. Shapiro & Co., Harbin, who were kidnapped by bandits in that city a couple of months ago, has been released on the payment of \$30,000. The first man to be released was Mr. Litz, who is now residing in Shanghai and who was also ransomed. With the assistance of Mr. Shapiro, the head of the company, Mrs. Garle and Mrs. Blankman, the wives of the prisoners who remained in the hands of the bandits, raised sufficient funds for the ransom. Mr. Blankman generously agreed, however, to remain in the hands of the kidnappers pending the payment of further sums demanded in order that Mr. Garle, who was sick from lack of nourishment and ill-treatment, could receive proper attention.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the Daily Telegraph)

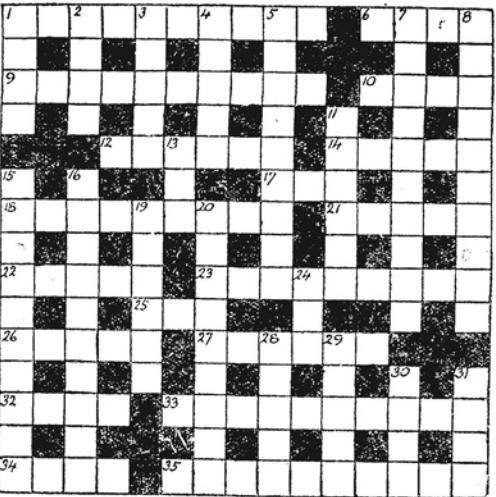


ACROSS

- 1 "A stab in the back" (anag.)
- 10 A protagonist in the struggle of the flowers
- 11 He is ready for scrapping in his head
- 12 Fastener
- 13 This pool can accommodate big ships
- 14 Metal
- 17 This voice is the appropriate one to make a proposal in
- 18 Shellfish with everything at heart
- 19 Observed as pro-
- 21 baby not very cool
- 22 Indian town
- 24 Describes, probably, the wife of the husband who was not jealous
- 25 They make butter in this
- 26 St. Ignatius brings this small creature to notice
- 29 A Round-head General
- 30 Generous
- 31 Epithet for what words cannot convey

DOWN

- 2 Indict
- 3 This is often driven in various woods
- 4 The studios holiday-maker is often immersed in this
- 5 Undisciplined
- 6 Smart
- 7 First
- 8 How the maroons should go off on Armistice Day
- 9 In a hurry
- 15 This meat is not all meat
- 16 Get together, everyone in the middle
- 20 Applicable to the Guards (two words)
- 21 By no means mild
- 22 A famous author
- 23 Not an outside epithet
- 27 This is not far away
- 28 Palindromic father



ACROSS

- 1 A bad woman in life is charming
- 6 This garden pest becomes this to the latter half of 7 down
- 9 Rambling
- 10 Material for a pudding
- 12 Slave
- 14 Pilgrim to Mecca
- 17 It's serious in this nest
- 18 You can't say this sort of fun is useless
- 21 Summon
- 22 A fastening with a letter inserted becomes a scurvy
- 23 A former form of punishment
- 24 Part of a berry
- 26 Nothing in a human feature makes it suitable for a murderer
- 27 An end of a great line
- 32 This rose is no rose
- 33 Look at your watch to see this
- 34 Monday's dish
- 35 One who supplied those at home with information about the war

DOWN

- 1 W. Country re-
- 2 "The Justice" full of - saws and modern instances" ("As You Like It")
- 3 A periodical
- 4 Book of the O.T.
- 5 The first part of this story is new, anyhow
- 7 What kind of document suggests a well-fed bird?
- 8 Italian old master
- 11 Much the same as 2 down
- 13 Spirit
- 15 A pest child some of us used to read as children
- 16 An American car
- 19 Value
- 20 End
- 24 Suitable
- 28 The mate of the brave
- 29 Uncelestial
- 30 This pledge will do for 16 down if an artist is therein
- 31 "How can man die better than facing fearful fate?" (Macaulay)

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



THE BOOK PAGE

MANCHURIA

JAPAN'S SPECIAL POSITION IN MANCHURIA.—Its Assertion, Legal Interpretation and Present Meaning. By Walter C. Young, M.A., Ph.D. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, G.S.

JAPANESE JURISDICTION IN THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY AREAS.—By Walter C. Young, M.A., Ph.D. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, G.S.

THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STATUS OF THE KWANGTUNG LEASED TERRITORY.—By Walter C. Young, M.A., Ph.D. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, G.S.

Dr. Walter Young could hardly have launched his three volumes at a more appropriate moment. The trilogy purports to give a thorough analysis of Japan's jurisdiction and international legal position in Manchuria. The valuable research work which Dr. Young has performed with the industry and judicial spirit to be expected of a man of his reputation has thus found a permanent record in three very authoritative volumes. In a foreword by Professor Willoughby, written in July last, the opinion is expressed that in Manchuria exists a situation which could easily lead to serious international conflict. The events of the last two months have shown how accurate is this appreciation. Dr. Young's own preface to the main book, entitled "Japan's Special Position in Manchuria," says:

..... There has been far too much assertion and counter-assertion as to Japan's treaty rights in Manchuria, without much attention to the verities which, in most cases, can be accurately described.

The preface also points out that the validity of the Sino-Japanese Treaty and Notes of 1915 cannot be effectively examined without attention to the exceptional diplomacy attending the signing of those agreements.

The readers must be prepared to display a reasonable amount of concentration in following Dr. Young's very lucid but most comprehensive examination of the legal position from the international point of view. At this moment there will no doubt be eager enquiry whether his book justifies or condemns recent Japanese actions in the country in question. It must be remembered that these books attempt to state the legal position, and although international law in many fields still lacks the authority of decided cases, this aspect of the Manchurian problem cannot be dismissed. Dr. Young concludes that Japan's treaty rights in Manchuria are insufficient to establish international claims to a general superiority of economic and political position there. He points out, therefore, that among Japanese writers and statesmen a new doctrine of international relations has been conceived. On the one hand, there is a Japan lacking mineral resources, raw materials, and other commodities essential to industrialisation. On the top of this there is also a rapid increase in population and a highly competitive, if not uncertain, market outlet in China. On the other hand, there is a China enormously rich in the very products which Japan requires, therefore Japan has the right to break down the barriers to the development of resources of which she is greatly in need. Dr. Young says that this is, in effect, a criticism, if not a potential attack, upon the most cherished principle of international law—"the absolute and exclusive right of a state to exercise jurisdiction over and provide for the internal development of its own territory." Dr. Young goes on to say:

There are signs of the times which indicate that the old and established doctrine of the equality of states in international law is being strained by the realities of contemporary international intercourse: states are not equally represented, for example, in the League of Nations, and it would be pedantic to assert that in fact the United States does not exercise a decisive preponderance in her relations with several Caribbean, Central and South American states. But the "doctrine" asserted by Japanese publicists that a state which is manifestly poor in the gifts of nature, has a right, moral or legal, to require a comparatively richer but politically weaker state to provide for the unimpaired flow of such resources to the needy state, is quite without parallel, except in certain pronouncements emanating from Fascist Italy.

In discussing the Twenty-one Demands and the Japanese contention that they are comparable with America's Monroe Doctrine, Dr. Young considers that at this time of liquidation of foreign political privileges in China there is no

necessity for the enunciation of a Japanese Monroe Doctrine for China. He adds:

As for any possible analogy between the implications of the Monroe Doctrine and the so-called "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" from the point of view of international law, it must be evident that there is none. That which is not yet had the dignity of official and formal pronouncement on the part of the Japanese Government can have no international legal status. The "Asia Monroe Doctrine" is in no sense a "regional understanding"—the term used to describe the Monroe Doctrine in Article 21 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Whatever may be the status of the Monroe Doctrine in international law—and on this point there is much difference of opinion among the publicists—it may be accepted that, to use the words of Professor Fenwick "it has obtained at least a semi-legal character at international law."..... Another contrast between Japan's relation to China, on the one hand, and that of the United States to her Central and South American sister-republics, on the other, needs to be drawn. Whatever the aggressiveness of the policies and programmes of the United States in the Western Hemisphere in the last several decades, the fact remains that, through it all, there has been a manifest effort to develop agencies for friendly co-operation, for adjustment of differences by means of pacific settlement of disputes, and for the furtherance of common interests among all states of that hemisphere.....

The point is that, in Dr. Young's view, China is not at all eager to affiliate with Japan, and no bilateral conventions for arbitration and other forms of conciliation exist.

No one can accuse Dr. Young of failing to document his arguments and this series of politico-legal treatises may be described as absolutely indispensable to anyone, whether Chinese, Japanese, or other foreigner, who desires to arrive at a just appreciation of a difficult problem. It may be contended, of course, that the legal aspect of the case is purely academic. It will be, undoubtedly, declared that Japan's recent actions have considerably changed the situation, based as those actions are alleged to be on a complete loss of faith in China's ability to govern Manchuria. It cannot, however, be overlooked that in the long run principles of international law have an unrelenting habit of asserting their political significance. It would be wrong to say that Dr. Young completely endorses China's views of the Manchurian situation. He does nothing of the kind, for he takes into account the facts that Chinese delinquencies elsewhere cannot be adduced as relevant arguments to the discussion of the Manchurian problem. The question here is whether Japan has special interests in Manchuria, and on this point, after his exhaustive examination of diplomatic documents, the declarations of statesmen, and the course of events, Dr. Young says:

Japan's claim to "special interests" whatever may have been its justification in law before the Washington Conference, no longer has legal significance. Legally, Japan's position in Manchuria is quantitatively not qualitatively, different from that of other foreign states. What survives, and what has, at one time or another been generally recognised by other foreign governments, is that fact that Japan possesses, on account of the base and substance of her legal rights in Manchuria, resulting in a sum total of concessions, grants, privileges and treaty rights, associated in the main, with the South Manchurian Railway, a special diplomatic concern in developments in Manchuria, whether economic or political. This, however, may better be regarded as a sort of diplomatic right and responsibility, not defensible in international law or the treaties with China or with other powers, but, nevertheless, existent, simply on account of the fact that Japan has territorial possessions which are actually contiguous to Manchuria, and because no foreign state has vested proprietary interests in Manchuria which are comparable to those of Japan.

This should really satisfy reasonable opinion in Japan and so facilitate eventual approach to the problem on more suitable lines, as happily expounded by the author, namely:

..... True Sino-Japanese co-operation—so frequently proclaimed as the *sine qua non* of Japanese policy with respect to Manchuria—is impossible without an intention to look to those treaty rights from which a crop of long-lived animosities has been produced, and to do so with a courageous determination to rectify mistakes of a diplomacy which to-day is under criticism.

Turning to the second and third volumes, which respectively discuss Japanese Jurisdiction in the South Manchuria Railway Areas and the

International Legal Status of the Kwantung Leased Territory, it is perhaps sufficient merely to say that the same qualities of scholarship and research have gone into making them equally valuable guides to Manchurian policy. It will be seen that the question of the Chinese right to recover the lease of Kwantung involves the application of that difficult doctrine of *rebus sic stantibus*, the definite position of which in international law is so vague at present. Here Dr. Young provides a parenthetical piece of legal criticism. He comes to the conclusion that Kwantung is not a perpetual lease, nor is there any presumption in favour of renewal upon the termination of the time limit now set for its duration. Here, again, it is a question of which the virtues of compromise and readiness to face facts will be the only true solvents.

Dr. Young says that at best the Japanese claim of a right to maintain railway guards along the South Manchuria Railway rests, from the legal point of view, upon rather infirm treaty foundations and the issue is whether Japan is entitled to fall back on the condition that China must give evidence of having established order in the areas contiguous to the South Manchuria Railway. This is a very topical question at the moment. Dr. Young refers to official Japanese allegations of banditry and pilferage along the South Manchuria Railway, and he says:

.....No one really familiar with the situation can question the fact that there exists to-day in many of the Chinese towns adjoining the Japanese-administered railway municipalities a deplorable situation, manifested, for example, in Chinese police connivance with local high-jackers who exact tolls from innocent merchants and the populace generally. No one, on the other hand, who can claim impartiality in this situation can accept the lurid tales of attempted train wrecking and the outworn scare-stories of pilferage of telegraph wires and embankment sandbags without accepting them *cum grano salis*.

A comparison with the situation along Chinese-controlled railway lines in Manchuria, as well as the Chinese Eastern Railway, will give evidence that, generally speaking, their trains operate without interference either by bandits or local kleptomaniacs. What would seem to be needed in such a situation as this is an impartial investigation by a commission of inquiry, composed of individuals who would not take the task as a junky tour of the Far East, but who would reside in Manchuria for a twelve-month. Neither the Chinese nor the Japanese government, however, have ever indicated their desire for such specific investigation.

It will be seen that, to some extent, Dr. Young anticipated the conclusions of the League of Nations at Paris, and the League will be interested to observe that he concludes his volume on the subject of the Railway Areas with the remark that the problem of the railway guards may be expected to become increasingly grave as an international issue. And here, again, he insists that the legal difficulties of the situation can only be overcome by the exercise of a spirit of compromise hitherto displayed by neither side.—E.H.

TEMPTATION

For Men Only.—By Beth Brown. Jarrolds, London, 7/6.

This is a silly title and the silliness is quite unworthy of the author's very effective style. She unfolds a drama in a sordid setting with much literary ability and restraint which robs her treatment of a most unpleasant subject of a good deal of its offensiveness. She will, no doubt, inside the world of Miss E. M. Deland, who, it may be remembered, recently inveighed against the modern practice of making the courtesan in fiction a possessor of virtues denied to more respectable people. It would be indelicate to suggest that the author of this novel has an intimate acquaintance with her subject. Just as, possibly, it might be rash for the reviewer to bear testimony to the accuracy of the picture drawn. But viewed purely as a story, this novel must be commended by reason of its excellent workmanship. W. L. George has more seriously tried to tackle a similar theme in "Bed of Roses," and Bernard Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession" has, to some extent, blazed the trail. Beth Brown exposes the intimate connection between the underworld and American politics, but she does not bore the reader by harping too insistently on that note. Nor does she sacrifice her artistry to the requirements of the world which clamour for the reform of the erring heroine. It may be objected, of course, that a picture of vice triumphant is not a healthy one for the general reading public to look upon. That, perhaps, explains the warning given in the title of the book. It is a warning which, in all probability, will be promptly disregarded.—E.H.

NON-TECHNICAL

THE SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK.—By Bertrand Russell. Allen & Unwin, London 7/6.

In reading a scientific work, even a book admittedly non-technical, one naturally looks for the purpose of the author. He may survey the data of his subject, analyse it and expound new scientific laws or opinions concerning it and, if he be rash enough, predict its implications and future development. In "The Scientific Outlook" we have a little of everything, the past, present and future of science, but much more of the author. Mr. Russell's outlook is unlike that of the majority of scientists. He has written more impressive books than this one.

The book is divided into three somewhat distinct parts, "Scientific Knowledge," "Scientific Technique," a description of the scientific method of research applied to a variety of subjects, and "The Scientific Society" in which a picture is drawn of a community in which science regulates entirely the quality of life. It will be convenient to review each part in turn.

Part I. commences with a provocative description of the work of Galileo, Newton, Darwin and Pavlov. The conservative attitude of the communities in which each lived, and to the revolutionary that every pioneer must be all communities are conservative, is scorned. Interesting, though scarcely original, chapters on the characteristics and limitations of scientific method follow, but those on metaphysics and religion are in a vein too biased to merit much attention. The foundations of human belief are so complex that a bald statement that "Sir Arthur Eddington deduces religion from the fact that atoms do not obey the laws of mathematics; James Jeans deduces it from the fact that they do," cannot be considered seriously. An attempt thus concisely to sum up any man's philosophy must lack accuracy. Mr. Russell is unlikely to convince many readers that "Sir J. Jeans' God is not a biologist or an engineer but a pure mathematician." The author is quoting metaphor as though it were plain statement.

The material of Part II. is presented in an interesting manner although the effect upon civilisation of our rapid dissipation of available sources of power, or the mass production of ideas by the cinema and the newspaper, to take examples, have already been widely discussed. There is a capable comparison between the behaviourist and the psychoanalytic approach to psychology; the two are shown to be less opposed than has been imagined.

In Part III. Mr. Russell has indulged, as few scientists would care to do, in a number of speculations concerning life in a world guided solely by the dictates of science. He believes that the world will attain this state in time: that in this society nationalism will have no part and that the individual will be submerged in the community. These speculations are intriguing but as yet are far from realisation even in Soviet Russia. We are not in sight of the day when all food will be prepared synthetically and when character will be moulded before birth by chemical control. Most of us will sympathise with Mr. Russell in his regret that the splendour of individual personality should his predicted world ever be realised, will give place to the power of ruthless organisation.—E.T.V.

BACK TO THE NURSERY

THE KINGDOM THAT WAS.—By John Lambourne. Murray, London, 7/6.

To those who enjoyed his previous novel, "Trooper Fault," the spectacle of the author floundering about between an endeavour to write a children's book for grown-ups, and a grown-up's book for children is indeed an unhappy one. One can only wonder what on earth possessed him to do it at all.

An eminent big-game hunter gets translated to prehistoric times while on a shooting trip in Africa, and finds himself in a world where animals rule and humans are less than nothing in their sight. This is all very well, but from then onwards it becomes so puerile that it is hard to say whether the author is pulling his publisher's leg, or endeavouring to pull ours. To go back to the nursery where animals might be conceived as building themselves houses and living a social life, requires a cleverer and a lighter touch altogether in order to be either amusing or edifying.

It is a pity that Mr. Lambourne should think fit to do this sort of thing; for he has the power to write very entertainingly and possesses a very definite sense of characterisation. We look forward to seeing him recover from this lapse as soon as possible and give us something in his usual good style.—F.M.MCB.

THE GREAT CARDINAL

THE POWER BEHIND THE THRONE.—By Winifred Graham and H. Fowler Meier. Hutchinson, London, 7/6.

In a foreword to this most entertaining historical romance, the Earl of Lauderdale expresses the hope of the film which has been taken of the story will do for the British film industry what Cardinal Wolsey did for his country by his large designs and dynamic energy. It may be that this is rather too much to hope for, but as Royal permission has been granted to film the story in the beautiful surroundings of Hampton Court Palace the picture will most assuredly be eagerly awaited by film "fans" the world over who have themselves enjoyed the delights of that most picturesque old-world palace. The plot has been woven by Mr. Meier, the story has been written by Winifred Graham, and the combination has produced a very beautiful novel of the days of "Bluff King Hal." The story really tells the story of the Great Cardinal, Wolsey, unquestionably one of the greatest figures of English history, civil and religious. It takes us from his younger days as a brilliant student at Oxford right through his long and steady ascent to fame by his magnificent service to both Church and State, his first for Queen Catherine of Aragon when the philandering King became enamoured of Anne Boleyn, and it shows him in his final war with the King himself and the tragedy of his death. It is a story of Court intrigue, of jousting and feasting, of love and hate, of high service for the Queen's party, and of the fortunes of the much-married King. It tells of the wonderful parties staged by the Cardinal at Hampton Court Palace, parties which rivalled and sometimes even excelled those given by the King himself, and it tells also of the dangers of the dreaded Tower of London and the Traitors' Gate, so ready to receive and never to allow to return to life those who were suspected of opposing the King's will. "The Power Behind the Throne" is a vastly entertaining production which should bring pleasure to all who love a good story of English history.—J.W.F.

A FIRST NOVEL

EAST WIND: WEST WIND.—By Pearl S. Buck. Methuen, London 7/6.

Although this novel is now published as by the author of "The Good Earth," it will be remembered as having appeared nearly two years ago from its original American publishers, and it is interesting to review it in the light of the fame which the author has achieved by reason of the later novel. Looking upon it as a second achievement the reader would naturally open it with trepidation. There is all the more reason to fear for it when it is realised that it was actually Mrs. Buck's first attempt at novel writing. Trepidation is unnecessary, although, as her theme includes the marriage of an American girl with a Chinese student, and therefore necessarily invades the realm of unreality in order to preserve the fragrant atmosphere of the novel as a whole, there may be some feeling of dissatisfaction in accepting it as up to the standard of "The Good Earth" in fidelity to life. Putting that aside, the lucid and delicate style of the author completely holds the reader once again. If she has not managed to get into the skin of the Chinese girl whose biography the book, in effect, is, she has certainly succeeded in giving the reader the impression of having performed that feat. There is a courageous optimism in championing the social advance of Young China, and this is justified by the exposure of the weakness of the older generation. The heroine's father is painted with fearless regard for truth, but perhaps the most attractive character in the picture is that of the dignified and conservative mother, who is not so conservative as to be unable, for the sake of her daughter's happiness, to acquiesce in obedience to the new doctrines of the westernised son-in-law. As an index to this phase of the story, and, moreover, a sample of Mrs. Buck's exquisite style, the mother's speech may be reproduced:

Nevertheless, my child, there is only one path in this world for a woman—only one path to follow at all costs. She must please her husband. It is more than I can bear that all my care for you must be undone. But you no longer belong to my family. You are your husband's. There is no choice left you save to do what he desires. Yet, stay! Put forth every effort to beguile him. Clothe yourself in the jade green and black. Use the perfume of waterlilies. Smile—not ugly, but with the smiles that promise all. You may even touch

his hand—cling to it for an instant. If he laughs, be gay. If he is still unmoved, then there is nothing left but to bend yourself to his will.

Thus does conservatism conquer its own prejudices, but, in conquering, establishes its principles firmer than ever, to the discomfort of the radical.—E.H.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

PERSONAL PROBLEMS OF CONDUCT AND RELIGION.—By J. M. McKenzie, M.A., B.D. Allen & Unwin, London, 5/6.

This little volume of 18 short chapters is designed by its author for

those who know little or nothing of psychological theories and who may be facing difficulties of their own or whose work brings them into contact with many who are troubled in soul about their religious beliefs, their moral conflicts, or the problem of guiding young children or adolescents.

It is simply written. After nearly two thousand years of thought it would be difficult to find anything new to say about the religious life and its problems. But it is possible to view matters from a slightly different angle, and this Mr. McKenzie does in a manner free from the technicalities of the psychologist and in a book of handy size. He gives a quotation from one of Professor Taylor's Gifford Lectures which is well worth bearing in mind:

No one doubts that Paul improved the morals of his converts. But his immediate concern was not the improvement of manners and morals: it was the preaching of "Jesus and the Resurrection." The all-important thing with him is that men should accept his message about God. moral improvement follows, or ought to follow, as a matter of course from the consciousness of a new relation with God.

What Mr. McKenzie has to say on the subject of instinct and desire is somewhat difficult to digest. He tells us that

the instincts were evolved in the interests of certain fundamental needs and not to give man pleasure.

And he goes on to say that instinctive pleasures can only be justified when we are seeking the realisation of an organic need. In fact we must only eat when we're hungry and drink when we're dry. Yet how many righteous men have withstood the temptation of a strawberry bed in June, when no organic need required realisation? And there is always the puzzle of the wine offered to the Cana of Galilee wedding guests—not merely thirst-quenching but good, and at a stage when their palates would have been satisfied with something much less epicurean. Still, if the

author is provocative at times, he provides food for meditation, and is the opposite of tedious.—G.C.

A MODERN REVIVAL

HOW TO PLAY BACKGAMMON.—By Richard Hoyle. Laurie, London, 6d.

A generation or more ago, the small child with an elementary knowledge of chess or draughts, and possessed of one of the old-fashioned boards hinged down the centre so that they formed boxes to hold the pieces, would ask an explanation of the mystery of the strange steeple markings in red, black, white, and gold on the interior, for, as all the boards had them, he presumed there was a reason. Papa or mamma replied that the inside constituted a backgammon board, that being one of the exciting accomplishments common to all Victorians. The small child, however, never saw the game, and the child of to-day had not seen the boards until recently, for chess and draughts wholesalers have not wasted time and material on things that would not sell.

However, like bustles, and flounces, and pork-pie hats, and other Victorian things, backgammon, as our cousins say, is "staging a comeback." It may be doubted if it will make much of a show against bridge, billiards, and cabarets, but undoubtedly it has been taken up quite strongly, and there is no telling to what extent its newly-found popularity will reach. Therefore, Mr. Hoyle sets out to teach the modern generation. The book is little more than a pamphlet, but it is sufficient, it is clear and concise, and the earnest student who pays attention to it will have no difficulty in spending his evenings and wet Saturdays as his great-grandparents did, if he must be in the fashion.—H.K.S.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE INVENTION OF PRINTING IN CHINA. T. F. Carter. Columbia Univ. Press.
WORLD PEACE AND ARMAMENTS. A. J. Jacobs. Hutchinson.

FICTION

THE TRIPLE BITE. B. Flynn. Long.
MONEY MAD. R. Beach. Hutchinson.
BORN AT SEA. P. Frankau. Hurst & Blackett.
7,000 IN ISRAEL. S. F. Wright. Jarrolds.
THE INTERCESSOR AND OTHER STORIES. M. Sinclair. Hutchinson.
THE NEW CRUSADE. A. Gibbs. Hutchinson.
HER SERENITY. N. K. Strange. Stanley Paul.
THE ONE WAY RIDE. W. B. Burnes. Stanley Paul.
PRIMROSE HILL. N. M. Scanlan. Jarrolds.

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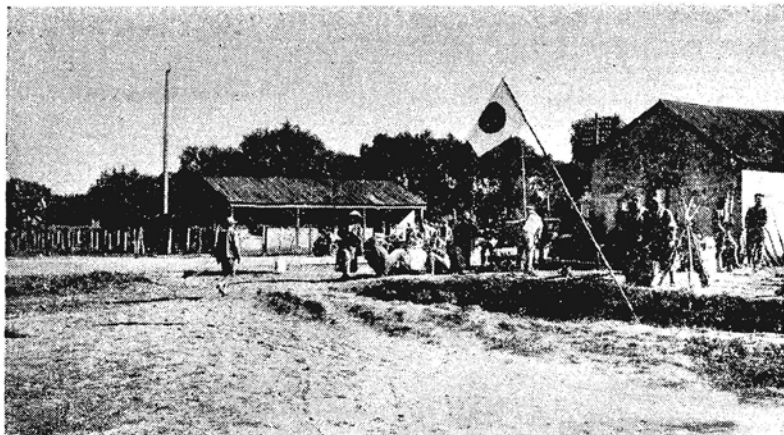
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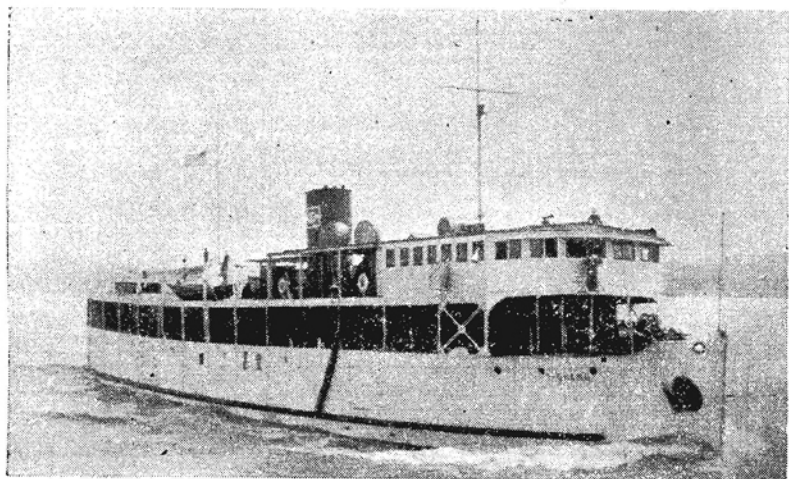
A JAPANESE POST IN MANCHURIA

One of the Japanese military posts in Manchuria. With the reported concentration of Chinese troops at Chinchow on the Peking-Mukden Railway, against which Japan is objecting, there are indications that hostilities will break out in this area in the near future.



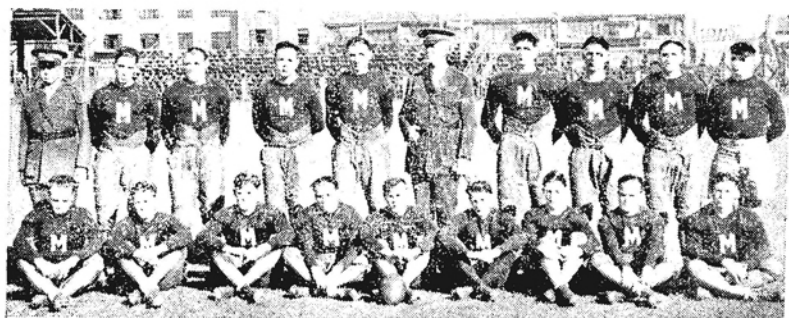
LEFT FOR THE UNITED STATES

Dr. W. W. Yen, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, sailed on the President Lincoln on Friday to assume the post left vacant by Dr. C. C. Wu. Dr. Yen, long associated with diplomatic services, was an attaché to Dr. Wu Ting-fang 23 years ago in America.



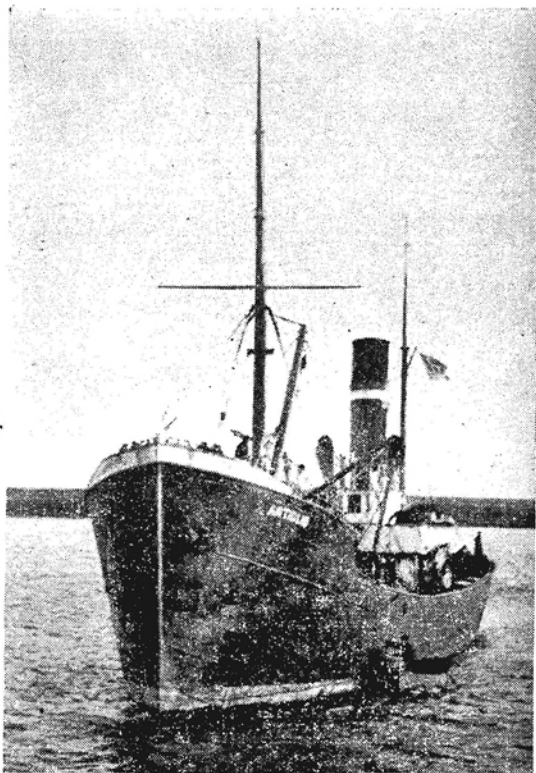
"WHITE FLYER" HOLDS NEW RIVER RECORD

Covering the 1,000 mile run from Shanghai to Ichang in five days and 12 hours exactly, the motor vessel 1-chang of the Yangtze Rapids Company's fleet recently made a new speed record for this passage. Captain Joseph Nielo, the veteran Yangtze navigator, commanded the vessel on this memorable voyage.



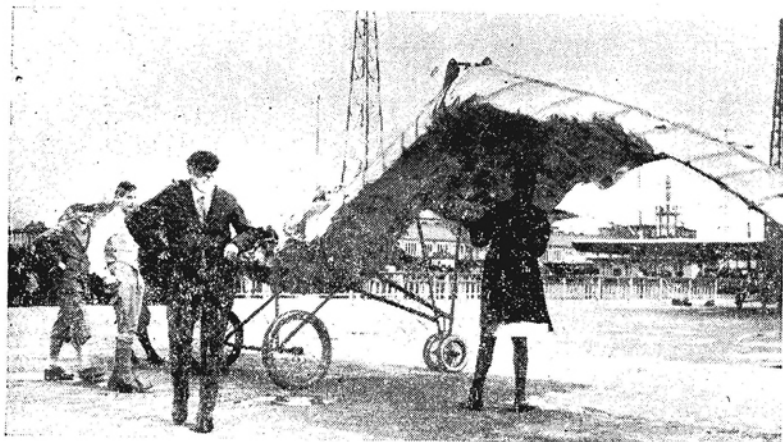
FOOTBALL TEAM OF 4th U.S. MARINES

Cunningham Cup winners:—Front row (left to right), Swank, Bridges, Whatley, Townsley, Rasmussen, Menener, Lee, Weaver, Richards. Back row, Capt. Cates (Athletic Officer), Hepfner, Kline, Traylor, Ballentine, Col. Hooker (Commandant) Orvut, Dixon, Stutts, Capt. Skinner (Coach).



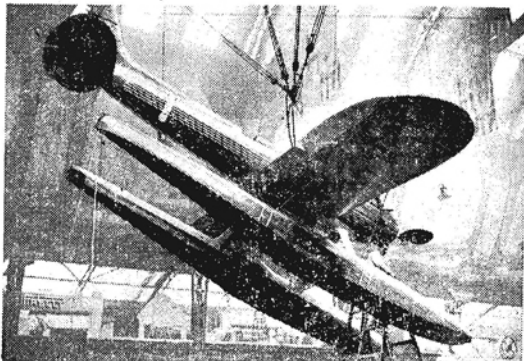
AGAIN ROBBED OF TREASURE

The Italian salvage ship Artiglio II, which is seeking the gold bullion in the wreck of the sunken steamer Egypt, has again been robbed of the treasure after her divers had penetrated almost to the vessel's strong room.



EMPLOYING PRINCIPLE OF BIRDS IN FLIGHT

The German inventor, Mr. Gustav Lilienthal, has invented an acroplane, which flies without a propeller, but uses large flapping wings to sustain its weight. Many contend that this is the only satisfactory method of flying.



RECORD BREAKER AT OLYMPIA

In the position of the famous dive, employed by Lieut. Stainesforth to set up his world speed record, his machine was hung at the recent motor show.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OVER THE TEA CUP

"Inner Man" Looks Towards Thanksgiving Day and St. Andrew's Ball

We are rather at a loss this week for a peg on which to hang our tea cups. Apart from the first paper hunt of the season—and we have had our fill of ponies lately—nothing of very great importance has happened. Of course, there's Japan and there's exchange, but tea is hardly a strong enough beverage for such subjects, and they might behave rather like the proverbial bull if we were to set them down amongst our China tea cups.

But there are several events of importance scheduled for the near future, and the fact that Shanghai is a cosmopolitan city lends additional interest to such events. If, for instance, we were living in England would we be either aware of or interested in the fact that it is Thanksgiving Day tomorrow? And again if we were living in our native country of America would we show much concern about the St. Andrew's ball? Christmas is celebrated with more enthusiasm by the English and the Germans than by most other countries.

The Americans start first with Thanksgiving Day (which is always held on the last Thursday in November of every year) and at the time Christmas comes roast turkey is already an almost too familiar dish. Mince pies are also on Thanksgiving day menus, and the importance attached to both dishes is equal to that which we give to our Christmas fare. And thereby hangs the tale of the American couple who were spending the summer in the South of France. Their French hostess, with more zeal than forththought, decided that it would be nice to make the couple feel quite at home on the fourth of July. Accordingly she prepared a vast and sumptuous meal of turkey, mince pies, pumpkin pie, and various other Thanksgiving day dishes. Since the temperature was hovering between ninety and a hundred degrees, it was hardly surprising that the Americans were horrified at the thought of having to do justice to such fare. However, being a polite couple, they sat down and solemnly ate their way through the heavy meal, thinking the while of their more fortunate compatriots who were enjoying numerous ice-creams and long cool drinks.... the latter, other countries please note—being the more correct food to offer Americans on their glorious but rather warm Fourth.

Reels and—Reels

Next Monday is St. Andrew's Day—another anniversary which calls for its own particular food and drink. A glance at the crowd gathered in the Race Club stand at eleven in the morning on St. Andrew's day, reveals varying degrees of culinary enjoyment. A number of people can be seen struggling bravely with a strange glutinous mass, trying vainly not to think what it is made from. Others can be seen consuming their national dish with obvious and audible pleasure. In either case "a wee drappie" (preferably taken neat) is a great help. The ball held in the evening calls for more haggis and a great many more "drappies." While incidentally reminding us that Mr. Jock Caldwell having left Shanghai, we are wondering who will brandish the bottles of whiskey in the procession this year.

In spite of objections raised at a recent meeting to the holding of the St. Andrew's Ball this year, it is estimated that over a thousand people will attend the great function on Monday evening. We would at the same time offer a grain of comfort to the gentleman who objected to the ball on the grounds that it was a definite provocation to ladies to buy expensive dresses, for which, of course, long suffering husbands had to pay. True, the ball is the signal for new and expensive gowns, but the latter would find their way into m'lady's wardrobe whether there was a ball or no. Women who wear expensive gowns have had long practice in the art of finding a reason for their purchase. They would soon find another excuse if St. Andrew didn't

offer himself so conveniently at the beginning of the season.

Good Huntin'

So far remarks about last Saturday's hunt have been conspicuous by their absence, we will now (try to) make some that are perspicuous by their presence. As it was entirely a male affair, we were at liberty to stand on the side. We could watch and criticise with all the bystander's love and keenness to criticise something in which he—or in this case, she—is not taking part. Stationed, as is customary, at the first jump, the scene was as good as any in a comic film. After the first batch of old-timers had gone well away, there remained a number of riders whose desire to get over the jump was actively—and in some cases drastically—opposed by their mounts. The result was a glorious *mélée* of reins, feet, hands and language... very entertaining for those of us who were standing at a safe distance along the bank.

After the last rider had twice trotted back and forth over an alarmingly narrow bridge, and had eventually succeeded in cajoling his obstinate little pony into scrambling in and out of the jump, the lookers-on started to walk in the direction of the finishing jump. In that interval there is plenty of time for conjecture as to the direction of the hunt, to lay odds on the possible winner, and, for many a wife to await a little anxiously the safe arrival of her husband. One lady whose husband is a keen paper hunter has strict instructions to count the ponies as they come in so that he can know exactly how well up he finishes. As the field generally numbers about eighty, and as the gentleman in question is still at the "trying to get on the card" stage, the lady has an anxious time of it. It is whispered that someone overheard her feverishly counting 35, 36, 37, 38... and then quite forgot the final number in her joy at seeing her husband ride in still safe and sound.

On Saturday Mr. Tiefenbacher came sailing in on his big cross-breed—an easy first. Should anyone have wondered why he was not wearing his "pink" let it be told that there is a very good reason. Pink coats weigh very heavily. When a certain blue coat is worn followers of Mr. Tiefenbacher (and there are many) should keep close to him—IF they can.

Well, this week we of the frailer sex will be competing against our stronger brethren. We have one great advantage... lack of weight; the rest is just luck and a good pony. Let's wish ourselves and the others "good huntin'" for Saturday.

Last Week's Parties

There has been a lull in the social whirl this week, which is probably due to the many active preparations that are in train for the St. Andrew's Ball. Dinner parties have to be arranged, reels have to be practised, and gowns have to be fitted for the great event. However Mrs. G. L. Wilson seldom fails us, and all the important and distinguished people in town were to be seen at her house last Sunday evening. The occasion was a cocktail party to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham (Mr. Wakeham has come out to the firm of Palmer & Turner) to Shanghai. A contingent of police men, armed to the teeth as the saying goes, was a sure sign that Lord Li Ching Mei was somewhere within the house. Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Brennan, Count and Countess Ciano, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, Mr. T. W. Kwok with his newly-acquired and very charming wife, Brigadier Fleming and Mrs. Fleming who recently arrived in Shanghai, Dr. and Mrs. Birr, and a number of other well-known people.

On Tuesday of last week Miss Esme Hooper celebrated her twenty-second birthday with a very enjoyable informal dinner at the Cathay Hotel. By informal I mean that the men (with the exception of one privileged gentleman) were not in tails. It is significant that results of certain heated arguments with regard to men's evening attire in

A MAN WONDERS - - -

"Does it simply end in smoke? Early in the Eighteenth Century we read that a woman should treat herself to a pipe of tobacco. "Her charming sex has an equal right with man." What is of interest is how women regard the cigarette—apparently they are content to leave cigars to the Georges Sands, pipes to the Azucenas.

One thing is certain—they do not regard a smoke from the same standpoint as men. They do not, in anything, slavishly ape man. For convenience they may adopt his habits and habiliments. Men say a pipe helps them to "concentrate." Their cigarettes one-half of them crush under heel a quarter finished.

Woman, economical soul, smokes to the last gasp. The cigarette soothes, helps man not to think. It aids the woman in her eternal cogitations. Unlike as with the male, it is no mere social stop-gap. The woman can always make rings round a man. Amid smoke rings she can absolutely mesmerise him. Always shrouded in mystery, a little smoke adds to the effect.

Doubtless it is to speak profane, but when one sees a woman smoking one says Mona Lisa. There is a far-away enigmatic look on her face. One knows she is thinking, thinking, thinking. Of what? The oracular personages—feminine—of Delphi used to inhale fumes to pass into a trance and heighten the mystery—and give scope for men's imagination!

Fumez, mesdames, fumez.—E. C.

USEFUL HINTS FOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

There are many small jobs about the home which could be done by the housewife if only the correct way to do them were made known. Below we give simplified methods of repairing small injuries received by the home furniture.

How to Raise Dents, Kicks or Scratches

If instructions are followed carefully this can be done without damage to polish. Place a small square of fine linen over all the blemishes you can find; then, beginning with the worst, place a wet flannel and a hot iron over each place in turn—using no pressure—for five seconds, repeating the process where necessary. Note—If iron is above scorching heat the polish will burn.

How to Revive Shabby and Scratched Furniture

For highly polished furniture use the following recipe: Wash well with soap and weak soda water, then apply following mixture with soft rag: 1 pint vinegar, 1 tablespoonful methylated spirit, one tablespoonful raw linseed oil. This mixture should be kept in a bottle and continually shaken. If it works sticky, use a piece of fine linen over the soft rag.

A Recipe for Reviving Furniture

Besides thoroughly cleansing furniture of any kind, this reviver leaves a good polish, which is not easily soiled by finger-marks. Mix together 1 pint spirit of wine, 1 pint vinegar, 1 pin of turps, 1 pint boiled linseed oil (mix spirit of wine and vinegar first and keep tightly corked when not in use). Rub well with a clean dry cloth and polish off with a dry flannel.

How to Repair a Split Joint

Soak a piece of three-ply in hot water for an hour. Make the joint a clean cut with a saw or piece of glasspaper. Strip off one layer of plywood and dry before fire. You may buy liquid glue in id. tubes. Squeeze a little into the split and on the thin strip, then hammer strip in, making sure you have the grain right. Where possible, the glue should be allowed to set for a day. The best method would be to glue it one night and finish it the next. Cut protruding wood carefully with a sharp knife, then rub smooth with glasspaper. A little hot strong coffee will stain the white place and good furniture cream will do the rest.

A Recipe for Reviving Varnished or Paint-Work

Wash well with a solution of 1 cupful of soap extract in a pail of warm water. Then apply the following mixture with a soft pad; boil together 1 pint each of linseed oil and vinegar and when cool add 1 pint methylated spirits.

Shanghai are now making themselves evident. At the Cathay Hotel, especially on a Saturday night, it is now not uncommon to see men in correct evening dress. Even at such places as the Little Club one or two brave sheep can be seen wagging their tails behind them.

WOMEN AND THE LEAGUE

New Recognition by 1931 Assembly of the Power of Organised Women

SPECIAL TO THE N.C.N.

Into the discussions of the September Assembly of the League the Manchurian situation broke as a bombshell, for the moment apparently precluding consideration of many other issues. But the official records of proceedings now to hand indicate that a very important step with regard to future possibilities of co-operation between the League and organised women was taken in the 1931 Assembly as the result of Spanish initiative. Following upon the appointment for the first time, in July of this year, of a Commission composed entirely of women for the consideration of the question of Nationality of Married Women, a formal resolution by the Assembly to "examine the possibility of women co-operating more fully in the work of the League" is of much interest.

Women's equal right with men to professional participation in the work of the League of Nations was recognised from the first and specifically stated in Article 7 of the Covenant of the League. Though numerically fewer than men, women have occupied executive position of considerable importance and have also performed work of very great value while employed in less spectacular positions. Shanghai's recent experience in meeting Dame Rachel Crowley, for eleven years head of the Social Section, has given women in this city a realisation of the creative service which women have already rendered in League circles. Those who heard her describe the efforts directed toward suppression of the International Traffic in Women know how large a part her courageous handling of that question has played in the measure of success, which has attended it. Her frank giving of credit to the Committee of experts, who made, at personal risk, direct observation of the conditions of the traffic, does not detract from the courage with which she herself urged the publication of a report in its existing form, which made of it what she described as the "League's best seller." Probably in official history no such document has ever before had sanction. Women generally regret that it has seemed necessary to replace by a man less intimately qualified, so brilliant a woman as head of the Section concerned largely with problems of women and children.

It has also been part of official policy in several countries, ever since the inception of the League, to include women as delegates or substitute delegates to the League assemblies. Australia, for example, has had a woman of proved capacity on every delegation since 1921. When, in this year of financial difficulty, the Government of that country announced that it would not add to its expenses by sending to Geneva a woman substitute delegate, organised women in Australia registered a strong protest, giving to the Government the names of suitable Australian women at the time in Europe. Dr. Ethel Osborne, who acted as Programme Secretary of the Second Pan-Pacific Women's Conference in 1930, was therefore appointed, and the tradition remains unbroken. It was very possibly due to the fact that the Spanish delegation of 1931 included in its membership a brilliant woman, the person of Signorita Campomoor, that Spain's most significant draft resolution was sent forward to the Assembly. Dr. Campomoor, a woman lawyer, was prominent in 1928 when the Spanish Federation of University Women were hostesses to the Conference of the International Federation of University Women in Madrid. She has experience of the power of this, one of the large internationally organised groups of women, and manages, apparently, to convey her conviction to members of the Spanish delegation generally.

Early in the Assembly's life, the Spanish delegation submitted a resolution which requested the Council to consider the possibility of studying "Means of associating feminine action and feminine feeling with the work of the League of Nations by an effective and direct collaboration." This proposal was referred to the Third Committee for examination. To this Committee M. de Madriaga, Spanish delegate, explained that it was essential, were peace to be preserved, to maintain "an international spirit freed from all prejudices and misconceptions." "Among the most important factors in the creation of this atmosphere is in the action of women."

The Third Committee acknowledged unanimously the results already obtained from the co-operation of women in the work of peace, both in their individual capacities and through national and international women's organisations. Due account was taken of the interest displayed by women in the work of the League. In the opinion of the Committee, it seemed advisable to see whether schemes for closer co-operation could not be examined at this time, when the League is undertaking what may be decisive work in the realm of preservation of peace.

The Third Committee is reported to the League Assembly stated that "in view of the importance of the educative and moral role played by women, and of their influence in the formation of public opinion, co-operation (between organised women and the League) may be of great value and produce important results." Accordingly it submitted to the League Assembly a resolution which had been seconded by Princess Cantacuzene, phrased as follows:

"The Assembly, convinced of the great value of the contribution of women to the work of peace and the good understanding between nations, which is the principal aim of the League of Nations, requests the Council to examine the possibility of women co-operating more fully in the work of the League."

This resolution received the support of the Assembly, and was later referred to Council for action. It was decided by the Council to consult the International Women's Organisations and to report on the whole question to the next Assembly.

A channel is already open, one which the League has already used many times, for finding the opinions of organised women. Eight international groups formed, in 1927, a "Joint Standing Committee," for the purpose of recommending qualified women for service in the Secretariat of the League or the I.L.O., and upon commissions or committees of these. Among the more important of these groups are the International Council of Women, the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, World's Y. W. C. A. International Federation of University Women, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Only the last named of these has an entirely pacifist vocation. Yet each of the others, vitally conscious of the strength of their international links, through which members have achieved lasting respect for women of other nationalities, have a "peace" aimed at an "international understanding" aim by implication or by expression.

The time has gone by when the strength and purposefulness of women's groups can be ignored or undervalued. In many countries, they have shown themselves capable of discussing the economic nationalism and its components which they recognise to be basic to international struggle. There is no more sentimentalism or vague peace talk. Peace has become respectable, when foreign ministers leave their all-important national duties, for more important international duty in the League of Nations. The present failure notwithstanding, peace machinery must be found if the world is to live. The long preparation to which women have subjected themselves—an honest preparation of study and understanding, and the solidarity they have achieved, the whole may now be a force to collaborate directly with the League. The League recognises the "public opinion" which women can wield: they are voters now to a degree never before known. International women's organisations preceded the League in international experiment. The two together, if more closely linked, may alter the course of events.—ELEANOR M. HINDER.

A CHIMNEY HINT

The usual type of sitting-room grate has a ledge just above it at the back, where soot tends to accumulate. In windy weather or during heavy rain this is often dislodged and scattered over the hearth. This may be prevented if the ledge is swept every few days with a small hearth-brush. A large sheet of paper should be laid in the empty grate to catch the soot as it is brushed off. It may then be folded closely in the paper and carried out to the ashbin.

